

News Analysis

PLO-Jordanian Talks
Seen on West Bank

By Edward Cody

BEIRUT, March 23 (UPI) — The Palestinian leadership appears increasingly willing to cooperate with King Hussein of Jordan in broader Middle East peace talks to supplant the stalled West Bank autonomy negotiations among Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Coordination between King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization would mark a major step forward, according to analysts here, opening the way for compromise to get around Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO and the PLO's refusal to recognize Israel as a precondition for talks.

The discussion centers on what to do after the U.S.-sponsored autonomy talks because Palestinian and Jordanian officials consider them doomed to failure barring a dramatic shift in U.S. policy before the May 26 deadline for their completion. This, they say, is next to impossible with President Carter in the middle of an election campaign.

Saudi, Iraqi Urgings

Saudi Arabia and Iraq, sharing this assessment, have been urging PLO leader Yasser Arafat to work more closely with King Hussein, according to reports from Palestinian and Jordanian sources. The king has from the beginning of the autonomy negotiations predicted that they would collapse and has tried to forge an Arab consensus on what to do next.

This has proved impossible chiefly because of renewed hostility between Iraq and Syria, ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. But at the same time, the Saudi rulers and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq have drawn increasingly closer in recent months, particularly on the question of Gulf security.

In this context, a well-informed Palestinian official said, a high-level PLO team authorized King Hussein last week to tell U.S. officials during his coming visit to Washington that the PLO would consider a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation in whatever peace talks follow the current autonomy negotiations.

King Hussein is scheduled to see Mr. Carter in the White House at the end of April or beginning of May, soon after the president confers with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel in an effort to revive the autonomy talks.

Invitation to PLO

The PLO team that visited Amman was headed by Farouq Qadumi, an Abu Luit, head of the PLO Political Department, who is regarded as an unofficial PLO foreign minister. He also insisted to King Hussein that any agreement for a joint delegation would have to be accompanied by an individual invitation to the PLO, the Palestinian official said.

This would pose problems similar to those that surrounded efforts to organize a Geneva conference be-

fore Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November, 1977, and the subsequent Camp David accords. But prior agreement to a joint delegation with Jordan marks a softening of the PLO position since then and demonstrates PLO willingness to coordinate with King Hussein on whatever the current talks lead to.

Mr. Arafat still could run into opposition from less flexible wings of the PLO, knowledgeable Palestinians predicted. This could be manifested during a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, a sort of Palestinian parliament, scheduled to gather for the first time in six years later this spring.

Test for Arafat

The council meeting is expected to turn into a broad test for Mr. Arafat's increasing reliance on diplomacy to advance the PLO cause. Some of his own closest aides, along with leaders of hardline guerrilla groups, contest the wisdom of his new emphasis on moderate tactics.

The Carter administration's disavowal of its UN Security Council vote against Israel marked a particular setback for Mr. Arafat's moderate PLO wing because, to Palestinians, it demonstrated that Washington is unable to stand up to pressure from Israel and its supporters in the United States.

"There were a lot of disappointed people after that," said a delighted headline official of the Marxist-oriented Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Yasser Arafat.

As a result, he added, a long debate in the PLO executive committee last week ended in virulent condemnation of the United States and its Middle East policy, particularly the refusal to endorse a UN call for dismantlement of Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

Disappointment over the Security Council performance has to some extent been balanced by gains in Europe. PLO moderates were particularly encouraged by the call for Palestinian self-determination and PLO participation in peace talks voiced by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France during his recent visit to Jordan and the Gulf. In addition, there were the Austrian decision to grant quasi-diplomatic status to the PLO representative in Vienna and swift British and West German endorsement of the French position.

At the same time, however, the PLO leadership is aware that the key to ending the Middle East standoff lies in the United States, the only country with genuine influence on Israel.

In addition to opposition within his own PLO, Mr. Arafat also faces increasing suspicion in President Hafez al-Assad's government in Syria, Assad fears that if the PLO draws close to Jordan, especially with Iraq and Saudi backing, Syria will be left standing alone in its hardline policy against Israel.

As always, Mr. Arafat is steering the PLO on a zig-zag, bouncing from nation to nation like a pinball and trying to light up support at each contact. The PLO leader has to pay close attention to Syrian attitudes. Mr. Assad exercises strong influence over the guerrilla movement through his peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, particularly their control over Bekaa Valley access roads to the border hills on the Lebanese-Israeli frontier.

Some Palestinian officials saw last week's announcement by Syria that its Golan border is open to guerrillas for raids on Israel as a maneuver directed against Mr. Arafat's latest sign of cooperation with Jordan. The Golan border has in principle been open to them all along, they said, while in practice remaining sealed off by Syrian troops with orders to prevent disruption of the 1974 troop withdrawal accord with Israel.

Nuclear Vote
In Sweden

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrats also made a last-minute pitch in favor of nuclear energy, asserting that if opponents of new reactors won the referendum, "the dreams of many of us about the welfare system in Sweden will evaporate."

The leaders of referendum proposals in favor of continuing the 12-reactor program suggested that until newer, safer energy sources — such as solar and biomass energy — are developed, nuclear reactors are essential to meet electricity needs, to restore the competitiveness of Swedish industry, to preserve jobs and indirectly to finance welfare measures.

Industries with large energy requirements, including steel, machinery, paper and pulp, distributed campaign literature with large estimates of jobs and sales losses that supposedly would result if nuclear energy were abandoned during the next decade.

Both sides marshaled out large numbers of scientists, economists and doctors to support their claims. But in the last week of the referendum campaign, political leaders played an increasingly large and visible role, at times urging voters to observe party loyalty.



Daphne Schild and daughter Annabel, left, embrace at reunion in Cagliari, Sardinia, after the girl was set free by kidnappers.

7-Month Captivity Ends

British Girl, 15, Is Freed
By Sardinian Kidnappers

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, March 23 (AP) — Annabel Schild, a 15-year-old British girl, was released yesterday by kidnappers after seven months in captivity in the hills of northern Sardinia.

She was described by family friends today as being "overjoyed and thankful" at being reunited with her parents, Rolf and Daphne Schild. She had been kidnapped with Annabel but was released, separately, earlier.

Annabel spent her first night at liberty in the villa of a family friend near here. Police said that after she is questioned by prosecutors beginning tomorrow, the family would leave for London.

Mr. Schild, 55, a London electronics engineer, flew to Sardinia last night and thanked Pope John Paul II for issuing an appeal for Annabel's release.

"The pope's gesture certainly played a big role in getting Annabel back," he said, adding that he had sent telegrams to the pope and to Cardinal Basil Hume of Britain thanking them for their efforts on her behalf.

Last Sunday, Pope John Paul II appealed to "the goodness that is hid-

den in every human heart" for the girl's freedom. Cagliari prosecutor Giuseppe Villasantia said yesterday that the appeal "served to jolt some consciences."

The Vatican said the pope had received the news of the girl's release with "great satisfaction."

Annabel was freed in the northern Sardinian town of Nuoro to a lawyer who has represented jailed kidnapping suspects. The lawyer, police sources said, took the girl to police officials who drove her to this southern Sardinian town where she was reunited with her mother before her father's arrival.

Paid \$650,000

Annabel and her parents were taken captive Aug. 22 while driving to their vacation villa on Sardinia's northern coast. The kidnappers freed Mr. Schild in September to raise a ransom that they set at \$4 million. The prosecutor said that Mr. Schild had paid \$650,000 to obtain his wife's release from the kidnappers two months ago but nothing since.

Mr. Villasantia said that \$50,000 had been recovered and eight persons arrested. Three others were being sought.

The prosecutor said he believed the gang had hidden near Nuoro, in an area filled with caves. Five persons took part in the kidnapping, he said, while others were recruited for such tasks as recycling money.

Last week, Mrs. Schild said on Sardinian radio that the family had said everything to meet the kidnappers' demands. She begged that they "return our daughter to us and allow her, who already has suffered so much, to continue her young life."

Last Saturday, the prosecutor said, his office received a message from Annabel, "scribbled on a piece of newspaper, signed by her and saying she is alive."

He said that after Mrs. Schild's release, police and Annabel's parents had lost contact with the kidnappers, arousing fears that the girl might have been killed.

Famine Peril
In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

The planned program to ship in a minimum of 145,000 tons for Cambodia by the end of May. "Rainy season crop 1979 and planting for dry season 1980 far below projections. Food therefore minimum requirement approach somewhat dangerous if situation similar to last year's famine should be avoided."

Despite the bleak picture, Mr. Grant pointed to a few hopeful signs. The Soviet Union has said it plans to ship in 130,000 tons of food by the end of the year. If it does, that will cover more than 40 percent of the increased target.

International aid agencies are also working on the Phnom Penh docks problem. Engineers may be sent in to fix the cracked and sagging piers. A hunt is on for small boats and barges; larger vessels could transfer supplies to these craft, which would then travel up the Mekong River.

UN members will be asked Wednesday to lodge a second round of contributions. The first round yielded \$210 million, which is exhausted. This time, the relief agencies are seeking \$262 million for the rest of the year, including an immediate \$120 million.

Shooting at Border Camp

BANGKOK, March 23 (Reuters) — Sporadic shooting was heard yesterday in a Cambodian border camp where 46 persons died in two days of fighting last week, relief agency sources said.

Most of the 55,000 civilian inhabitants are believed to have returned to Camp 204 after fleeing into Thailand when fighting erupted Wednesday between factions of the Khmer Serai guerrillas who control the camp.

Poor Grain Crop Predicted

Fighting in Afghanistan
Could Cause Starvation

From Agency Dispatches

NEW DELHI, March 23 — The guerrilla war in Afghanistan is critically affecting agricultural production and starvation could result this year, according to reliable reports reaching New Delhi.

"It's very serious," said a West European diplomatic source from Kabul. "And the Soviets, who have their own shortfall, are going to have difficulties helping the Afghans. People are going to starve, really."

He and other sources, who declined to be identified, predicted a 30 to 50 percent drop in grain output in 1980.

In recent weeks, the Soviet-backed regime of President Babrak Karmal organized a heavily publicized agricultural conference and announced the importation of thousands of tons of Soviet fertilizer and wheat seeds. But an informed Kabul resident said the shipments were arriving too late to do any good.

Less Grain

A poor snowfall reportedly caused grain production to drop 20 percent in 1979 from an estimated 4 million tons the year before. Snow provides much of Afghanistan's irrigation water. Wheat shipments from India and the Soviet Union helped make up shortfalls but at the cost of dwindling foreign exchange.

"A bad harvest this year will put the Afghans even more in the hands of the Russians," said a Western diplomat based in Kabul. He was interviewed after his arrival in New Delhi recently.

Apart from the cost of maintaining about 80,000 soldiers, the Russians might have to spend tens of millions of dollars to keep the Afghan economy going, sources said.

In Kabul, Afghanistan's government proposed a scheme for Afghan refugees in neighboring Pakistan to return home under international supervision. The government suggested the creation of aid teams from Moslem and friendly countries to help repatriate and rehabilitate the refugees.

500,000 Refugees

There are more than 500,000 Afghans in refugee camps in Pakistan, according to Pakistani authorities.

The Afghan statement distinguished between "real refugees" who, it said, fled the oppression of former President Hafizullah Amin, and those it described as mercenaries engaged in subversion backed by imperialist and Arab reactionary countries.

The Afghan government expressed hope that Pakistan would cooperate instead of "creating obstacles for the return of Afghan refugees," and said a return program would help defuse a dangerous situation on Afghanistan's frontier.

The Press Trust of India today quoted Afghan Commerce Minister Mohammed Khan Jalal as saying

Montazeri
As Successor

(Continued from Page 1)

the shah's "white revolution" in 1963.

When Ayatollah Khomeini was arrested, Ayatollah Montazeri's speeches led to a wedding general strike in Najafabad. Along with other clergymen he came to Tehran for more protests and was himself arrested.

Thus began a long period in which he was frequently arrested — and tortured during two of his incarcerations by SAVAK — for his continued opposition to the shah.

In 1964, he left the country without a passport to visit the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini, who was living in the holy Shiite site of Najaf in Iraq. In the succeeding years he was exiled a number of times to various rural sections of Iran.

He was arrested during a major crackdown in 1974, and was not released until November, 1978, in the last group of political prisoners along with Ayatollah Taleghani.

But Fighting Reported in Capital

Chad Moslem Chiefs Said to Reach Truce

PARIS, March 23 (AP) — Leaders of rival Moslem factions in Chad today agreed to a cease-fire, according to dispatches reaching Paris, but there were reports of new intensive fighting in Njameña, the capital.

The U.S. State Department said the Carter administration has ordered the evacuation of all official personnel in Chad. The department said the order affected 20 U.S. Embassy officials, including Ambassador Donald Norland, and their families.

[The U.S. Embassy in Njameña reported later that the cease-fire had already been violated, a State Department spokesman told United Press International in Washington. "There has been heavy fighting around the (U.S.) embassy," the spokesman said of the reports from Chad, where two days of fierce fighting claimed dozens of lives, according to French radio reports.

[The State Department said Ambassador Norland and other diplomatic personnel had gone to the French Embassy to begin evacuation.] UPI reported. But the spokesman added, "It's still uncertain whether the American officials will proceed immediately to the airfield." The French Embassy has also provided shelter for many of the 700 Europeans who sought shelter from the fighting.]

100 Wounded

It was impossible to determine the number of dead or wounded during the fighting yesterday and today. However, AFP reported that nearly 100 wounded men from Mr. Goukouni's forces had been treated at the French base, which is in a part of the city under his control. The French news agency quoted

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Spain May Delay East-West Talks in Madrid

MADRID, March 23 (UPI) — The Spanish government is considering a three-month postponement of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation scheduled to open in Madrid in November, the new Paris reported today.

Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja would suggest the delay at a European Council meeting of heads of government on April 9, said, quoting informed sources. It said that Spanish officials' postponement to allow international tensions to cool after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and U.S.-led moves toward a boycott of the Olympics.

The officials reportedly were concerned that the conference schedule, would worsen rather than improve relations between the States and the Soviet Union. The meeting is planned as a follow-up to a 1975 conference in Helsinki, which was attended by the Soviet Union, United States, Canada and all the European states except Albania.

Japanese Steel Cautious on New U.S. Policy

TOKYO, March 23 (UPI) — Steelmakers here reacted cautiously to the U.S. decision to suspend the "trigger price" mechanism, which curbs heavily on the U.S. market, were concerned that pricing uncertainties might affect export trade.

The U.S. Commerce Department Friday suspended the mechanism, an anti-dumping suit filed by United States Steel Co. charged unfair price competition by seven European countries, system, introduced in 1977, to protect U.S. steelmakers against foreign price competition, was supposed to function as an anti-dumping device.

"We must be very careful in setting our export prices," said a spokesman. "The price guidelines in place, a Nippon Steel Co. was quoted as saying. But trade sources said that U.S.-Japanese steel products is not expected to slacken appreciably.

17 Killed in Bus Crash in French Alps

BARCELONNETTE, France, March 23 (UPI) — A military bus carrying passengers returning from a skiing vacation went off an icy road at a curve and fell 200 feet into a ravine today, killing 17 people, including 4, authorities said.

Most of the dead were children from the military base at French Riviera. The accident occurred about 20 miles from the town about 60 miles northwest of Nice.

The dead and injured were cut from the wreckage by fire police and transported to hospitals by helicopter.

8 Dissidents in Prague Reported Released

VIENNA, March 23 (UPI) — Philosophers Dr. Jindrich Tuma and other Czechoslovak dissidents were released after being detained in Prague for three days, cooled dissident sources here have said.

The detainees, including Tereza Kohout, daughter of the late Kohout, were arrested Wednesday while attending a lecture in Prague apartment.

In reporting the dissidents' releases, the sources said late Czechoslovak state police had forcefully arrested Dr. Tuma, but had not resisted being taken into custody.

Tito Receives New Antibiotic, Doctors

BELGRADE, March 23 (AP) — President Tito's doctors here said today that they were using a new antibiotic to counteract his pneumonia but said that he remained in grave condition. The medical team used the experimental Moxalactam, supplied by the U.S. through Eli Lilly and Co.

A Lilly spokesman described Moxalactam as a drug that might be effective against pneumonia and other infections whose bodies rejected other antibiotics.

Marshall Tito, 87, also is suffering from kidney failure, heart pneumonia and internal bleeding, afflictions that developed a leg was amputated Jan. 20 because of a circulation blockage.

Shah Accepts Sadat Offer
Leaves Panama for Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

placate his hosts, they emphasize compassion, and I would expect that the Islamic world could deal with this. . . . This is not a political act, this is a compassionate act."

Mr. Brzezinski, commenting after a White House ceremony marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Camp David accords on the Middle East, said that the shah "made the decision himself after extensive discussions with his advisers and also with the representatives of the United States."

"Has it been announced?" was asked President Carter would say when he was asked in the receiving line about the shah's journey to Egypt.

In Tehran, a spokesman for the shah said the shah's departure from Panama would not alter their stand on the hostage crisis. The spokesman said that the Americans would only be released if the former monarch and his health were returned to Iran "in a revolutionary way" but that the latest development would not affect the treatment of the estimated 50 hostages held since Nov. 4. The shah's being admitted to the United States in October led to the militants seizing the embassy.

A French lawyer representing the Iranian government flew to Panama City Friday carrying the 430-page document in which Iran lists the charges against the former monarch

and the evidence it was his trial.

"Although Panama has said it would consider request, most observers it highly unlikely it would agree to send Iran, Panamanian law extradition of persons sentences.

Egypt was the shah's January, 1979, when revolution forced him, through. He spent five days as the guest of Mr. Sadat. Before setting off for Cairo, the shah also spent time in Bahamas and Mexico.

President Carter's official Hamilton Jordan, the shah's spokesman, said the shah's departure from Panama would not alter their stand on the hostage crisis. The spokesman said that the Americans would only be released if the former monarch and his health were returned to Iran "in a revolutionary way" but that the latest development would not affect the treatment of the estimated 50 hostages held since Nov. 4. The shah's being admitted to the United States in October led to the militants seizing the embassy.

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observers in Njameña as saying up to 3,000 men were involved in the fighting.

The city's predominantly French white community, estimated at between 700 and 800, was awaiting evacuation to the French military base near the airport, AFP said. The airport remained closed.

The news agency also said Mr. Habre's men had seized the town of Mongo, about 250 miles east of the capital, earlier in the week.

Civil War

Chad has been in a state of virtual civil war since 1978, gained independence from France in 1960. Since then, it has been principally ruled by leaders of the two million Christians and followers of tribal religions in the south.

Leaders of the two million Moslems in the north took control last year.

All 11 of Chad's political and military factions agreed at a conference in Lagos, Nigeria, last August to pull their troops out of Njameña. But a Feb. 5 deadline passed with no apparent change.

Sporadic fighting had been reported in Njameña since President Goukouni's government, mandated by the Lagos agreement, took power in December. The government is barely functioning, and soldiers from rival factions patrol the streets of the Chad capital.

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Another Rebuff on Community Budget Issue Is Likely

Britons Turning Anti-French as Thatcher Fights EEC

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 23 (UPI) — The most intense wave of anti-French feeling in more than a decade is sweeping across Britain as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher prepares for another battle with the European Community's budgetary partners, and with France.

Leaders of the European Community will meet in Brussels on March 31, with British leaders for a reduction in its budgetary contribution to the community at the top of the agenda. All indicate that Mrs. Thatcher will be at the top of the agenda.

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ered it useful. In every other member nation a substantial majority approves of association with the community.

No polls have been taken about attitudes toward France, but evidence of anger is visible everywhere. Some people, though, not enough to make much of an economic impact, have decided not to

buy French cars or to take vacations in France. The Duke of Buccleuch, a noted connoisseur, announced recently that he had decided to abstain from drinking French wines. The cartoon caricature of a beretted, self-satisfied, self-centered Frenchman has lately become a stock figure in newspapers here.

"I could make some comment to the effect that the French are honor-bound not to do what they're doing," said a senior government official last week during a background briefing for foreign correspondents. "But we all know how much honor the French have."

Resentment of Britain in France, a recent visitor found, is also building up. Reflecting public sentiment,

the Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac, said last Tuesday that the solution to Europe's problems was to tell Britain: "You do not accept the rules of the community. You want to join a club, you refuse to pay the entrance fees, you refuse to abide by the rules, you have no fair play in this affair. In consequence you must leave the community."

Mr. Chirac's comment led some British newspapers to explode in anti-French wrath. The Daily Express, a Conservative tabloid, headlined a front-page editorial, "Get lost! That's our message to France."

One of its leading commentators, Geoffrey Levy, added: "The egocentric posturings of France would be amusing if they weren't so predictable, selfish and boring. The faintest aroma of leadership has turned France into the bloated dictator of Europe."

At the root of the hostility is Mr. Chirac's refusal to yield to Mrs. Thatcher's demand that some means be found to bring Britain's contributions to and receipts from the community into balance. Another contributing factor was his defiance of an order by the European Court to stop interfering with French imports of British lamb and mutton.

According to the government's figures, Britain's contributions to the Common Market this year will exceed its receipts by more than \$2.5 billion. The figure means that Britain, the third poorest Common Market country, is paying out more than 20 percent of its budget — almost twice as much as West Germany.

The French president seems unlikely to listen too closely to the Americans during what amounts to an election year in France, as French politicians jockey for the presidential election in the spring of 1981.

The economic and social climate is growing unfavorable for the government. Unemployment hovers around 1.5 million, inflation is approaching American levels, university unrest is reappearing after a decade of relative quiet, transportation and electrical workers' strikes are in the works as winter ends, and the autonomist movements in Corsica and Brittany seem to be gaining serious momentum.

"Obviously," said one political commentator, "Giscard seems to be trying to get out of this domestic dead end with a foreign policy that variously reassures or captivates the French people by its prudence, by its independence or simply by the splash it makes."

It is a tactic that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing apparently intends to continue. His foreign travel calendar is filling up with visits that are rich in symbolism. It already includes Finland, the country that exemplifies how a small nation stays independent on the doorstep of the Soviet Union; China, whose hostility toward the Soviet Union is outweighed here by the way its ancient culture captures the French imagination; and Iraq, whose combination of oil, political extremism and economic pragmatism has long made it ideal terrain for the Gaullist approach.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, whose thunder is being stolen by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, seems to restive with his self-imposed image of responsible statesmanship while awaiting better political days. "If people really want Gaullism," he said, "it's far better to have it done by Gaullists who know how than to have it done by centrists."

Increasingly, however, there are serious analysts who are asking whether Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has not been forced into a Gaullist foreign policy because the political logic of France's domestic and world situations makes it the only foreign policy that really serves French interests.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, originally elected in 1974 as a man who would restore close ties with France's more recent traditional allies such as the

United States, has clearly entered a new phase in his conversion to neo-Gaullism.

At first, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be pursuing a quiet, pragmatic brand of Gaullism that pursued the France-first policies of De Gaulle but got far more results by avoiding unnecessary anti-American rhetoric that might only arouse Washington to countermeasures.

This approach won Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arms contracts, guaranteed oil supplies and a much more effective version of the Paris-Bonn axis than De Gaulle's often ambivalent relationship with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany.

More recently, however, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his entourage have been displaying unabashed anti-Americanism. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not go quite so far in his statements as De Gaulle's denouncing Britain as the United States' Trojan Horse in Europe. But there are others who do the job for him. His associates suggest that letting Britain into the European Economic Community was a mistake.

The most public of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's point men is his close friend and former interior minister, Michel Poniatowski, who has taken over the role of a Giscardist Andrew Young. The difference is that the French president has not yet disavowed any of Mr. Poniatowski's outbursts, including the recent interview with a West German magazine calling President Carter "an imbecile" who acts like "a political Baptist."

In response to the accusation that he is a loose cannon on the French political deck, Mr. Poniatowski told another interviewer, "I only break

of office, then I tell you here and now that I will take that risk," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister also served notice to the 110,000 workers in Britain's state-owned steel industry, strike-bound since Jan. 2, that there was no chance of the government stepping in to pick up the tab for their wage claims. The strikers are demanding 20 percent across the board; British Steel Corp. has offered 14.4 percent.

The corporation was losing \$2 million a week before the strike; now it is losing the same amount each day in lost production.

New Budget Due

Mrs. Thatcher spoke four days before the chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was to unveil his budget for the coming fiscal year. In last year's budget he slashed \$2.5 billion (\$7.7 billion) from spending, increased the sales tax from 8 to 15 percent but cut income taxes, mainly at the upper end of the scale.

Government sources said Sir Geoffrey will order further cuts in spending, mainly in education and social welfare, which bore the brunt of the first reductions, by another \$1.5 billion (\$3.3 billion) in order to bring the budget deficit down.

Local authorities have been forced to raise property taxes, in some cases by up to 40 percent, because the central government has reduced Treasury aid. Before last June's budget, the government paid 80 percent of local government spending. This has been cut back to 50 percent.

Since World War II, Mrs. Thatcher said at the party meeting, "over and over again, governments have been forced to act by impending economic crisis. Too often, when the immediate danger was over, they have lacked the resolve to stick to the task until the job was done."

"I am determined that this Conservative government is not going to make that mistake."

The weekend's talks were to be followed tomorrow and Tuesday by two monetary meetings to discuss the impact of currency surpluses of oil producers, estimated at \$110 billion in OECD countries.

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Commentary

Giscard Races Toward Unabashed Gaullism

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, March 23 (WP) — When President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing reached Bahrain during his recent tour of the Gulf, his diplomats got the American flag hauled down at the U.S. ambassador's residence so that the French leader would not have to be photographed giving a speech with Old Glory waving just behind him.

U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau was repaid for his understanding attitude by being the only American invited by his next-door neighbor, the French ambassador, to the garden party where Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was to address the tiny French community.

French gratitude did not go so far as to spare the U.S. ambassador from having to hear the kind of rhetoric against the presence of the superpowers in the Gulf with which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing peppered his statements throughout his tour.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's performance seemed deliberately designed to recall the tours by De Gaulle, who relished attacking "the two hegemonies" of the United States and the Soviet Union but always managed to convey the impression that he had a nostalgic attachment to old Russia. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's suggestion that Western Europe, especially France, is prepared to replace the United States as the protector of the emirates of the Gulf seemed more directed against Washington than against Moscow, despite the Soviet military expansionism in Afghanistan.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, originally elected in 1974 as a man who would restore close ties with France's more recent traditional allies such as the

United States, has clearly entered a new phase in his conversion to neo-Gaullism.

At first, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be pursuing a quiet, pragmatic brand of Gaullism that pursued the France-first policies of De Gaulle but got far more results by avoiding unnecessary anti-American rhetoric that might only arouse Washington to countermeasures.

This approach won Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arms contracts, guaranteed oil supplies and a much more effective version of the Paris-Bonn axis than De Gaulle's often ambivalent relationship with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany.

More recently, however, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his entourage have been displaying unabashed anti-Americanism. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not go quite so far in his statements as De Gaulle's denouncing Britain as the United States' Trojan Horse in Europe. But there are others who do the job for him. His associates suggest that letting Britain into the European Economic Community was a mistake.

The most public of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's point men is his close friend and former interior minister, Michel Poniatowski, who has taken over the role of a Giscardist Andrew Young. The difference is that the French president has not yet disavowed any of Mr. Poniatowski's outbursts, including the recent interview with a West German magazine calling President Carter "an imbecile" who acts like "a political Baptist."

In response to the accusation that he is a loose cannon on the French political deck, Mr. Poniatowski told another interviewer, "I only break

of office, then I tell you here and now that I will take that risk," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister also served notice to the 110,000 workers in Britain's state-owned steel industry, strike-bound since Jan. 2, that there was no chance of the government stepping in to pick up the tab for their wage claims. The strikers are demanding 20 percent across the board; British Steel Corp. has offered 14.4 percent.

The corporation was losing \$2 million a week before the strike; now it is losing the same amount each day in lost production.

New Budget Due

Mrs. Thatcher spoke four days before the chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, was to unveil his budget for the coming fiscal year. In last year's budget he slashed \$2.5 billion (\$7.7 billion) from spending, increased the sales tax from 8 to 15 percent but cut income taxes, mainly at the upper end of the scale.

Government sources said Sir Geoffrey will order further cuts in spending, mainly in education and social welfare, which bore the brunt of the first reductions, by another \$1.5 billion (\$3.3 billion) in order to bring the budget deficit down.

Local authorities have been forced to raise property taxes, in some cases by up to 40 percent, because the central government has reduced Treasury aid. Before last June's budget, the government paid 80 percent of local government spending. This has been cut back to 50 percent.

Since World War II, Mrs. Thatcher said at the party meeting, "over and over again, governments have been forced to act by impending economic crisis. Too often, when the immediate danger was over, they have lacked the resolve to stick to the task until the job was done."

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Iran's Threat to Iran

Wonders never cease: Ayatollah Khomeini now acknowledges that Iran faces a threat from the Soviet Union — one even equal to the threat he believes is posed by the United States. This is news. In the months since terrorists seized the U.S. hostages, Iranians have acted as though they had a special indulgence to ignore the knowledge that they live in a dangerous world.

But how does Iran mean to assure its security? Defense Minister Mustafa Ali Chamran offered his thoughts the other day. He stated confidently that since the Soviet Union would come to Iran's aid if the United States attacked and the United States would come to its aid if the Soviet Union attacked, Iran was secure. What a theory.

You would not think an Iranian defense minister would have to be reminded that if Soviet forces entered Iran, it might not make much difference whether their ostensible purpose was to attack or to aid. They would likely want to stay around, at least until they had accomplished the purposes for which, say, Soviet forces entered Afghanistan. An Iranian who would repose some substantial part of his nation's security on the premise of Soviet disinterest is ignoring not only geopolitics but fairly recent history. But for U.S. insistence after World War II, a good chunk of northern Iran, occupied then by the Red Army, would be a Soviet province today.

Now suppose Moscow invaded Iran, or found a flunky to summon Soviet forces, or sponsored the secession of a province, or whatever. Mr. Chamran counts on oil and strategic necessity to draw the United States to Tehran's side. But these factors do not operate automatically: a U.S. rescue mission would still require a political decision at the time. Nor is the "Carter doctrine," in which President Carter said the United States would use force to halt a Soviet drive to the Gulf, self-triggering: it is a guideline, not a battle order, and it, too, would take a political decision at the time. Mr. Carter did decide, after the Soviet attack on Afghanistan, to stop trying to impose further sanctions on Iran. He did so, however, in the expectation that his gesture would facilitate the freeing of the hostages. The longer they are held, the less inclination, interest and leeway any president will have to lift a finger for Iran.

Mr. Chamran's smug equation offers Iran the worst of both worlds. Accepting Soviet aid is accepting a ride on a tiger. Expecting U.S. aid is counting, unrealistically, on a free ride. The security of Iran hinges on its government's decision to break free of revolutionary illusions and to distinguish potential friends from persisting foes. The single act that puts and keeps Iran's security in jeopardy is the continued captivity of 50 Americans. The greatest threat to Iran is from Iran.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Happened in Sverdlovsk?

If they are true, the recent reports suggesting that the Soviet Union has violated the terms of an international agreement banning the production of biological weapons cast the future of all arms-control efforts in serious doubt. The story, based on information from Soviet emigrants and other unspecified intelligence sources, alleges that last spring several hundred citizens of the closed city of Sverdlovsk died within hours of an accident that released deadly anthrax bacteria, presumably grown as biological warfare agents.

In 1969, President Nixon declared that the United States unilaterally and unconditionally renounced all forms of biological warfare — the only action of that kind this country has ever taken. Six years later, the international convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons came into force. Relying on the widespread belief that, in the words of Franklin Roosevelt, "the use of such weapons has been outlawed by the general opinion of civilized mankind," the convention did not include specific requirements for verification of its terms.

Recognizing that it is much easier to develop new bacterial strains than it is to find a means to protect against them, and that biological weapons would therefore be almost as dangerous to the user as to those they were used against, the United States and other parties to the convention believed that in this one case they could depend on the word of each participating nation. This has not been true for other types of weapons: disagreements over the means of verification continue to block agreement on a treaty banning chemical warfare.

The United States has already asked the Soviet government for the facts of what happened at Sverdlovsk. The Russians have reportedly responded that an outbreak did take place, but that it was a natural biological event having nothing to do with bacteriological weapons. While government officials will say only that they are "studying the response," it raises several serious questions. Anthrax can be caused either by contact with contaminated animal products (for instance, meat or wool) or by inhaling airborne bacterial spores. The former type can often be treated and does not cause immediate death, while the latter — as is reported to have happened in Sverdlovsk — often causes death within hours. It is at least unlikely that a large number of anthrax spores, enough to kill several hundred people, would appear from natural causes in the middle of an industrial city.

The Soviet government may have a reasonable alternative explanation. If, however, the terms of the biological warfare convention have been violated, the repercussions could affect every other present or future arms-control proposal. Some will argue — with reason — that an arms-control treaty can henceforth serve the national security unless its verification provisions are virtually perfect: a very difficult standard.

If it has any serious interest in arms control, the Soviet Union now owes the United States, and the rest of the world, the complete and convincing facts of what happened in Sverdlovsk.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Steel Makers' Complaint

The U.S. Steel Corporation, bruised and angry, finally decided to kick over its fragile truce with the Carter administration. The company has formally charged that seven European countries are dumping steel in the United States. The future of the U.S. steel industry now depends, more explicitly than ever, on public policy.

Since it will take various government agencies until late summer to arrive at their findings, the immediate effect will be more strain between the United States and Western Europe. The Europeans will charge that the United States is turning to protectionism. The charge is familiar but, in this instance, it is unfair. The dumping case is being brought under legislation the United States negotiated carefully with its trading partners and, having agreed to the procedure, the Europeans cannot complain when it is used. But this case certainly casts a shadow over the expansion of the trade on which every industrial nation's prosperity depends.

The U.S. steel makers argue bitterly that their prices are being held down at unprofitable levels by imports that are being subsidized by foreign governments to protect jobs in their own mills. Substantial subsidies are apparent in some of the European shipments. But that is not true of steel from the extremely efficient Japanese mills. Anti-dumping ac-

tion will only rescue the U.S. producers from their least efficient competitors.

What does the U.S. steel industry really want? It says that it wants prices high enough to enable it to modernize, to install the required pollution controls and to return a profit. The steel makers are beginning to sound as though they think of themselves as public utilities, with franchises and guaranteed rates of return.

Worldwide, the steel industry has built far more capacity than it needs. New mills in the developing countries have severely limited the traditional export markets for U.S. producers. There are many aging and obsolescent steel mills in both the United States and Europe. The great question is which of them will be shut down. Or, to put it the other way around, the great question is how much effort governments will expend to keep them open.

It is not the government's responsibility to make all U.S. steel companies profitable. But there is a public interest in maintaining the conditions in which some, if not all, of them can survive, raise capital, invest it, and sharpen their efficiency. For public policy, the challenge is to make that process possible without sheltering companies from the foreign competition that is a necessary pressure on U.S. performance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1905

BERLIN — The visit of the Kaiser to Tangier, officially described as nonpolitical, continues to occupy public attention. Independent newspapers here declare that Germany cannot permit any interference with the independence of Morocco by any power. France has announced that it intends to pursue a policy of "peaceful penetration," and it is difficult to see how it will not in the end have practically to put an end to Morocco's independence. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that nothing can prevent Germany from carrying out a similar policy in Morocco by gradually increasing its commercial interests and by supplying the Sultan with German officers to train his troops.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1930

MIAMI — "Scarface" Al Capone, self-styled "big fellow" of Chicago's gangland, has won the first round with the Miami city fathers, who have threatened to take the racketeer for a ride (not as they are accustomed to do in the Windy City, but on a good, old-fashioned rail) to the outskirts of the city should he attempt to return to his palatial Palm Island estate. Judge Halsted Ritter, in Federal District Court, yesterday signed a temporary injunction restraining 20 sheriffs in northern and East Coast counties from molesting Capone, who has been invited by the Chicago police to quit that city by sundown tomorrow and who is expected to arrive here shortly thereafter.



Painful Cure for Inflation

By Alfred E. Kahn

WASHINGTON — At a time when prices and wages are rising rapidly, the notion of simply freezing them by law has an obvious, superficial attractiveness. But the Carter administration is convinced that controls are the wrong medicine. They treat the symptoms, not the disease. Worse, they inevitably interfere with administering the right medicine, particularly when it is so much more difficult to swallow. By temporarily papering over inflation, rather than curing it, controls inevitably diminish a country's will to do the painful things that are necessary to eradicate it. That's human nature; it's also politics. And that has been our experience.

That most recent experience, from mid-1971 through early 1974, taught us that mandatory controls simply don't work in peacetime. Although at first they cut inflation by perhaps one percentage point — in 1971 and 1972 — wages and prices skyrocketed when they were lifted. By early 1974, the inflation rate was 8 percentage points higher than it had been in the pre-control period.

Of course, one can always say that the Nixon administration didn't do it right. After putting a cap on wages and prices, they heated up the economy with increased government spending, unmatched by taxes, and with a sharp expansion of the money supply. If they had instead pursued a policy of fiscal and monetary restraint, the wage and price controls might have held.

But that alibi ignores the political fact that governments impose wage and price controls as a substitute for the other kind of medicine: by papering over the inflation, they inevitably weaken the will of a democracy to do the things that really must be done.

The Nixon experience demonstrates, further, that while controls may for a time bring the wage-price spiral to a halt, they prove progressively impossible to sustain. They create inequities, distortions, and absolute shortages (have we already forgotten last summer's gas lines?). These demand correction, one by one. As the pressures mount, the trickle of inescapable exceptions turns into a flood, until finally the whole structure breaks down, and all the pent-up inflationary pressures that were temporarily contained burst forth with renewed vigor.

That would be particularly the case if we were to try to put a cap on wages and prices right now. After a year of double-digit inflation, we are not in a comparatively stable situation, in which we can order a freeze and take six months to figure out how gradually to loosen it. That was a luxury the Nixon controls program enjoyed and still failed.

In the Pipeline

Today, on the contrary, different companies and different industries are in wildly different situations with respect to the behavior of their costs in the recent past and in the months immediately ahead. Some of them have enormous increases in energy, labor, and other raw-material costs in the pipeline; others are in comparatively stable condition. There is no way of sitting on that kind of situation. Each of the millions of prices in the U.S. economy would immediately be subject to demands for exceptions, for adjustments, for correction of intolerable hardships, for the remedy of disincentives to produce or sell in this country.

Consider what happened under the Nixon controls program: Commodities like aluminum that could be sold in world markets were exported, exacerbating domestic shortages, until finally they had to be exempted from the controls. Imports could, of course, not be controlled; as a result, trucks filled with beef crossed our borders

into Mexico, then returned as imports, free of control.

Goods produced at home with imported raw materials then had to have their price ceilings relaxed.

In the winter of 1972-73, we ran into local shortages of heating oil; prices of gasoline and heating oil were frozen at previous-year levels, when we had a mild winter and a heavy-driving summer, so refineries overproduced gasoline and underproduced heating oil.

Our important national goal of substituting coal for imported oil was jeopardized because we ran into shortages of the particular kind of bolts used to support mine roofs.

Price of Beef

And then consider what happened to beef. During the 60-day freeze imposed in mid-1973, uncontrolled feed-grain prices surged upward. Since grain prices were frozen at an unprofitably low level, farmers slaughtered their livestock and poultry — losing \$100 a head on cattle — rather than send them to market. In three years, the breeding herd was reduced by 20 percent. The resulting shortages, from which the United States is still suffering today, caused beef prices to rise 36 percent in 1978 and 1979 and accounted for 5 percent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Is it any wonder then, before the Nixon controls were finally taken off, exceptions had already been granted to fertilizer, cement, zinc, aluminum, automobiles, mobile homes, rubber tires and tubes, all retail trade, furniture, paper, coal, shoes and other footwear, canned fruits and vegetables, petrochemicals, prepared feeds and semiconductors?

U.S. inflation during the last year has particularly been heavily concentrated in energy, in the price of houses and the cost of financing their purchase. It would be ridiculous to try to control these prices. Energy is clearly becoming more and more expensive to the U.S. economy; only by letting its price rise to reflect that increased cost can we apply the reliable and continuous pressures to conserve and supply the incentive to develop alternative sources of supply.

A Lid

And can you imagine what it would take to try to put a lid on the millions of purchases of houses each year? The attempt would obviously fail, or be subject to all sorts of evasion. And in the situations in which it succeeded, people would

simply postpone selling until controls were taken off.

Controls are inefficient; they work in a direction precisely opposite to the one that offers the only long-run hope for bringing U.S. inflation under control; namely, increasing our productivity.

In sum, the administration is opposed to mandatory controls because they exacerbate underlying inflationary forces rather than weaken them; and because they will not work.

Alfred E. Kahn is adviser to President Carter on inflation and chairman of the White House Council on Wage and Price Stability. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Reagan's Vice President?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan has defined the qualifications he would seek in a vice president: He would prefer somebody (1) who is younger than himself and (2) who shares his views of the world. We also have it from Paul Laxalt, Reagan's campaign manager, that his skipper won't make his vice-presidential choice known until after his nomination.

It should not be too difficult to find somebody younger than Reagan, or even, with diligence, somebody who shares his views of the world. But the notion that we should have to wait until Reagan is nominated to learn who his choice would be is a bit stiff. There is bound to be some limit, some time, to what the voters of the United States will tolerate.

Carter has already answered the question of his vice-presidential nominee. He not only picked Fritz Mondale as his running mate in 1976 and promised that Mondale would really be a deputy president, but also, which is more surprising, he has kept that promise, and Mondale has been in on everything at the White House ever since — and has supported everything Carter has done, which says more for his loyalty than his judgment.

So it is clear that if Carter is re-elected and if, by the accidents of life, which seem to be numerous these days, he survives or drops out, the Democrats have Mondale in reserve. Nobody should underestimate Fritz. He may not know how to make things work around here, but he knows more about why things don't work in this town than Jimmy Carter does.

Talking Urgently

The old political pros in Washington are talking urgently about Reagan's choice of a vice-presidential candidate, not because they don't take him seriously as a potential president, but because they do. Nobody but the pollsters and the disenchanted liberals rule out the possibility of a Reagan victory in November. Most people around

here seem to think that the odds are against Reagan, but all of their predictions in this election campaign have gone awry, so they're not so sure.

Even the political pros in Reagan's own party, who wish him well and hope to see him in the White House next year, would like to know in advance of the Republican nominating convention who is going with him, not only in the vice presidency but also in a Reagan cabinet.

So it would probably be good campaign politics for Reagan to put up a Republican team against Carter. Reagan is a darling of a conservative minority of a minority party and needs help. And he represents a party that commands the allegiance of most of the legal and economic brains of the nation.

His Main Hope

Accordingly, his main hope against Carter is not to go it alone, but to mobilize the considerable resources of the Republican Party and make it clear in advance that, if he doesn't have an answer to all the dangerous problems of the 80s at home and abroad, he at least has mobilized the best people he can get to deal with them.

How to choose a vice president is only the first test of Reagan's capacity to confront Carter and the Carter record in this election, and

the worst of all choices may be his campaign manager's suggestion that the voters and the delegates at the Republican nominating convention should leave it all to Reagan, to announce after he has nominated his choice of a running-mate.

From the beginning of the Reagan public, many people have poked fun at the vice presidency, but despite the election of 1960 this is not very funny. If Reagan is to be nominated, which seems likely, most people around here think he has a obligation, coming into his 70s, to make clear in advance who would stand behind him.

Proposals

Many proposals have been made about the selection of vice-presidential candidates in the past, but never with more relevance than in this election. Among them are the following:

Let the presidential nominating state in advance the names of its recommendations for the vice presidency, and allow the nominating convention to choose among them.

Give the delegates to the conventions more time to select vice-presidential nominees after they have chosen the presidential candidates. Delay the vice-presidential choice for a day or even for a week, in order to give some thought to the consequences.

Let presidential candidates run alone, submitting their choices for vice president to Congress for investigation, or leave the nomination of a vice president to the party's national committee, two or three weeks after the nomination of a president, so as to leave time for an investigation of the candidates.

Other suggestions for reform have been made. But all are based on the sensible notion that the vice presidency is no joke, that one out of every five vice presidents in the history of the Republic has succeeded to the presidency, and therefore, that they should not be chosen at the last minute in the stir and emotion of a nominating convention.

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Movement Surprises Black Officials

Labor Unrest Confronts Mugabe Regime

By Caryle Murphy

INNESBURG, March 23 — A rash of violent strikes against the country's Rhodesian government in Rhodesia, a landlocked southern African country, has surprised the country's black officials.

The officials are in an awkward position to deal with the strike because, although they already have been named to their Cabinet posts, they do not officially come to power until the last British African colony independent on April 18.

In an attempt to deal with the workers' discontent, Mr. Mugabe's officials, including the minister-designate of labor, Kumbirai Kangai,

and even before it has had an opportunity to show what it intends to do for black workers in a country emerging from 90 years of white rule.

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U.S. Lands Peace Effort

Doctors, Soviet Envoy Discuss Nuclear War Peril

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — U.S. physicians, alarmed by the prospect of nuclear war and believing that Americans and Russians should be aware of the medical consequences of such a war, had an 11-hour private meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin.

Dobrynin gave the doctors, who were part of a group known as the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a letter from Soviet President Brezhnev endorsing efforts to alert people to the dangers of nuclear war.

"The meeting was one of the rare exchanges of a scientific nature between Americans and Soviet officials since the intervention in Afghanistan. Since then, many U.S.-Soviet scientific meetings have been canceled."

The statement provided by Mr. Dobrynin said, however, that if the U.S. open letter happened to be in Moscow Mr. Brezhnev "would have them received at the highest level."

Dr. Bernard Lown, a professor at the Harvard School of Public Health and a major figure in the organization, is in Europe now, and Mr. Dobrynin reportedly said a visa would be arranged for him to go to Moscow.

Carter Support
The organizers met earlier this month with White House counsel Lloyd Cutler, who expressed Mr. Carter's support of their aims but who also reportedly asked for their backing for the new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty that has not been ratified by the Senate.

The doctors said that Mr. Dobrynin also called for SALT ratification. Mr. Brezhnev's letter said that he shared the group's concern "for the fate of mankind in connection with the danger of nuclear war."

He said the Soviet Union "consistently stands for banning all types of weapons of mass destruction and annihilation. The U.S. scientists can substantially contribute to the explanation of disastrous consequences for mankind of a nuclear conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, which would inevitably assume a global scale."

This month, several hundred medical specialists and private citizens signed and published an open letter to President Carter and

President administration spokesmen for comment on Mr. Carter's remarks, said, "In the U.S. view, conduct, not rights, is the key ingredient to the preservation of the peace."

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have visited the affected firms to discuss grievances with the strikers. In most cases, they have convinced them to return to work.

It is still far from clear why the unrest, which caught even black trade union leaders by surprise, broke out at this time. But Mr. Kangai has dismissed the possibility that a conspiracy was the cause of the mostly unorganized movement.

However, a South African newspaper yesterday quoted a source close to Mr. Mugabe as saying, "These people are obviously being used as puppets. The government should take rough measures against these people. They are doing this for no other reason but to embarrass the new government."

The labor troubles first cropped up in five companies last Tuesday. By Friday, 23 other business concerns in the industrial, mining and farming sectors had experienced strikes, involving at least 5,000 workers, according to figures supplied by the Information Ministry.

Demands included higher wages, shorter working hours and, in some cases, the return of pension fund contributions.

By late Friday 2,400 workers had been fired and 384 were still out on strike. The remainder had returned to work after negotiations with their employers or with Mugabe officials.

In the town of Gatooma, about 350 black municipal employees brought services to a halt when they walked off the job, forcing the National Guard to take over their tasks, according to the Information Ministry.

Student Violence
Meanwhile, students at four black private schools in Salisbury stoned their school buildings and in one instance set fire to school furniture after demanding a reduction in fees, according to school director Robert Marple. Black teachers went out on strike, demanding a 90-percent increase in wages.

One black manager said he found it unusual that the workers were demanding the return of their pension fund contributions when they had other more immediate grievances related to wages and working conditions. The workers said they feared the government was going to nationalize their pension funds, an idea that Mr. Kangai labeled a "malicious lie."

Mr. Mugabe has gone out of his way to emphasize that pensions will be guaranteed.

A white industrial leader called the unrest "most peculiar." He said: "It's difficult to describe; it's almost eerie because it's been so calm. It's almost as though it's not real, that it's a charade. The workers are behaving in a funny fashion. In many cases we ask, 'Who is your spokesman?' and they say, 'No body, we're all speaking' — and then they go home."

He said he was concerned by the strikes because they have come at a time when Western countries are discussing giving aid to Rhodesia and business leaders are hoping to attract investment capital.

Documents Destroyed
SALISBURY, March 23 (UPI) — A project is under way to destroy or ship out documents showing how Rhodesia fought black guerrillas and trade sanctions. The project is to be completed before Mr. Mugabe takes power.

White officials said that in recent days hundreds of documents have been burned and others have been sent to neighboring South Africa for safekeeping.

The documents deal with the men who are about to take power, counterinsurgency operations, arms acquisition and sanctions-busting operations. "We don't want to burden the new government with anything it doesn't need to know," one official said.

The main reason for the project was said to be a desire to protect sources of information who assisted the authorities over seven years of war against the guerrillas.

Economic Talks Set
MAPUTO, Mozambique, March 23 (Reuters) — Leaders of the Front-line states bordering Rhodesia will meet in Lusaka, Zambia, on April 1 for talks on their economic future after Rhodesian independence, President Samora Machel said.

He told a news conference yesterday that Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi had also been invited to the meeting. The Front-line states are Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana.

Peking, Prague Accord
TOKYO, March 23 (AP) — China and Czechoslovakia signed a goods exchange and payment agreement for 1980 in Peking yesterday, the Chinese news agency reported. Details of the agreement were not given.

30 U.S. POWs Still in Vietnam, Officials Tell French Magazine
PARIS, March 23 (AP) — The newsmagazine L'Express reported yesterday that about 30 U.S. prisoners of war remain in Vietnam.

The magazine noted that the U.S. government has rejected claims that any Americans are still in Vietnam. But L'Express said that two high-ranking Vietnamese officials who have asked for asylum in France disagree.

The report said that the unnamed men claim the U.S. POWs are divided into two groups. According to the two Vietnamese, the first group lives near Hanoi and, having been swayed by Communist indoctrination, are being groomed for a return to the United States, where they will engage in propaganda activities.

The second group, the L'Express sources say, are considered important persons and are being held for eventual use in spy exchanges or in the event of some sort of political agreement between Washington and Hanoi.

Carlos Ends Tour
BRID, March 23 (Reuters) — Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia returned to Madrid Friday after a five-day visit to Denmark and the Netherlands.

Magazine Editor Slain in Bolivia
LA PAZ, March 23 (Reuters) — A Jesuit priest who edited a leftist Bolivian magazine was found dead yesterday, witnesses said, hours after he had disappeared Friday.

The gagged, bound and bullet-riddled body of the Rev. Luis Espinal was found beside a road outside La Paz.

Mr. Espinal last year founded the moderate leftist weekly Aquil, which fiercely attacked Bolivian rightists and the military. Earlier yesterday, Bolivian press trade unions said Mr. Espinal was presumed to have been kidnapped after failing to return from a movie Friday night.



NET GAIN — Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies demonstrate "nonlethal" weaponry to be used against suspects who are not armed with a gun but who are resisting arrest. The arsenal here includes a fire extinguisher-dispensed, soda-based dry propellant and a net to seal the bargain.

World Bank Financing Set For 3d World Health Care

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI) — For the first time in its 34-year history, the World Bank next year will begin direct financing of health projects designed to bring preventive medicine and simple health care to the poor in underdeveloped countries.

Announcing the undertaking, officials of the bank said that by 1984 they expect to be lending about \$400 million a year.

One factor in the bank's decision, the announcement said, was the finding that a large proportion of the estimated \$75 billion spent on health by developing countries each year goes for "modern systems beyond the reach of 80 percent of the poor."

"Despite the large expenditure on health and the technical feasibility of dealing with many of the most common health problems," a bank report said, "efforts to improve health have had modest impact on the health of the vast majority of the population in most developing countries."

The report said that one reason for neglect of preventive medicine in the poor countries was "the fact that public policy is formed by urban elites who often have already achieved adequate nutrition and sanitation and whose needs are now for sophisticated curative care."

Although the bank has never financed health projects directly, it has, since 1969, assisted health-related activities linked to other bank projects. These activities involved certain kinds of health care, insect and population control, nutrition, sanitation and water supply.

The report said these experiences in 44 countries had indicated that "low-cost health technologies are available for tackling common and serious health problems" in developing countries and that "local community health workers can be trained quickly and at low cost to provide many of the most important services."

The bank will not emphasize expanding the number of doctors or constructing new hospitals, but will back projects that rely largely on "mid-level health workers" to provide care using "simple, inexpensive buildings and equipment," the report said.

"On a numerical basis, you couldn't have doctors delivering these village services and it probably wouldn't be proper," said Dr. John Evans, who heads the Population, Health and Nutrition Department of the bank.

"So you give three to six months of training to local people who become paramedics and function in communities that they knew better than outsiders would," Dr. Evans said.

"Generally, maternal and child health care, control of endemic diseases, immunization and development of health services."

El Salvador Gunmen Kill Target's Son, 4
SAN SALVADOR, March 23 (UPI) — Unidentified gunmen who sprayed the home of a Christian Democratic Party member with machine-gun fire killed the 4-year-old son of their apparent target, authorities said.

Authorities said that Wilbur Aguilar, the son of Fabio Aguilar, 48, was killed Friday when the gunmen fired from a car into the family's home in San Vicente.

Chile's Pinochet, Rebuffed, Cancels Visit to Philippines
SANTIAGO, March 23 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet canceled his just begun 11-day Asian tour yesterday after the Philippines made a last-minute decision not to receive him, the government reported. He flew home today from Fiji, after cutting short a scheduled two-day visit there.

The Philippine government said President Ferdinand Marcos had canceled the meeting because he had been called away on urgent business. A Chilean diplomat in Manila said the Chilean ambassador to the Philippines was being recalled for consultations.

The visit was canceled following widespread protest over Gen. Pinochet's human rights record. Hundreds of circulars were distributed in Manila labeling him "a bloody assassin" and calling for the cancellation of his visit.

Chilean Foreign Ministry officials said they considered the decision by Mr. Marcos highly unusual. "The news in the early morning hours surprised everyone, especially since it came as the chief of state and his committee were flying toward their destination," the national news agency said.

About 4,000 demonstrators shouting anti-Pinochet slogans greeted the general in Nadi, Fiji, last night after his arrival. He had left Santiago on Friday night to begin his tour. The demonstration was rowdy but nonviolent, and there appeared to be no arrests.

[Gen. Pinochet arrived today on Easter Island, a Chilean territory in the South Pacific, on his way back to Chile, Reuters reported.]

Gen. Pinochet's trip had been billed as an effort to "reaffirm Chile's presence in the Pacific," and was to include a visit to Hong Kong and a stop in Tahiti. But the five-day visit to Manila was to be the highlight of the tour, and the rebuff was a blow to Gen. Pinochet's efforts to polish Chile's international image.

The Philippine Information Ministry said yesterday that the visit, scheduled to start tomorrow, was canceled because Mr. Marcos had to leave Manila today on unspecified "very urgent and pressing business."

Presidential spokesmen could not be reached for confirmation, and members of their staffs said Mr. Marcos was at the presidential palace this afternoon. They added that the press office had not been given a presidential out-of-town schedule.

Blaze at Paper Mill In Virginia Kills 7
COVINGTON, Va., March 23 (UPI) — A 100-foot fiberglass storage tower erupted into flames at a paper mill here yesterday, killing seven persons working on scaffolds inside. Seven persons were injured and most of the tower was destroyed.

A spokesman for the Westvaco Co., owner of the mill, said the dead were employees of the International Reinforced Plastic Co., a South Carolina contractor. The spokesman said that the cause of the blaze was not known, but he added that the workers, who were relining the inside of the tower, had been using hazardous chemicals.

41 Die in Mexico Crash
GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 23 (AP) — A bus carrying Roman Catholic pilgrims skidded off a mountain highway Friday, killing 41 persons and critically injuring 17. Red Cross authorities said.

Obituaries

Laotian Prince Boun Oum, Anti-Communist Leader

PARIS, March 23 (UPI) — Prince Boun Oum, 68, former Laotian premier and anti-Communist leader during the Laotian civil war, died at a hospital in suburban Boulogne-Billancourt last Monday, local authorities said Friday.

As premier, he signed the 1949 accords with France that turned his country, a former French colony, into a semi-autonomous associated state inside the French Community.

Prince Boun Oum was toppled from power in 1950 by neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma but regained control of the government 10 years later to combat both Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralists and Prince Souphannouvong's pro-Communist forces during the civil war.

In 1962, Prince Boun Oum and the two other princes signed peace accords neutralizing their country. In the neutral cabinet led by Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prince Boun Oum became the inspector-general.

Prince Boun Oum left Laos in 1974, shortly before the North Vietnamese military victory that led to the abolition of the figurehead royal regime in Laos and the country's virtual control by Hanoi. After living for a year in Thailand, Prince Boun Oum went to Paris in 1976.

Gerald W. Johnson
BALTIMORE, March 23 (UPI) — Gerald W. Johnson, 89, a Baltimore author, newspaperman and associate of H.L. Mencken, died yesterday.

Mr. Johnson, a retired editorial writer for the Baltimore Sun, had been ill for several months, relatives said.

A colleague of Mencken's at the Baltimore Sun papers, Mr. Johnson wrote more than 30 books about the life and attitudes of Americans. He wrote biographies of Woodrow Wil-

son and Andrew Jackson and collaborated in 1937 with Mencken, Frank Kent and Hamilton Owens to write a history of the Sun, entitled "The Sunpapers of Baltimore."

In 1954, he became a contributing editor of the liberal journal, The New Republic, and wrote a column each week.

Mr. Johnson began his newspaper career in Greensboro, N.C., and moved to the Sun in 1926.

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for March 21, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Sfr.	S.F.	S.
Australia	2.052	4.232	109.95*	41.08	13.254		-4.778	115.372
Belgium (b)	36.326	64.42	141.825	42.943	16.295	14.728	61.381	172.048
Brazil (b)	1.0275	0.904		0.948	2.149	9.17	1.084*	
Canada	2.7015		4.895	1.902	1.902	1.423	8.34	3.945
Denmark							0.480	26.799
France	672.70	17.123	20.483	300.25		0.249	0.687	0.562
New York		2.185	5.532	3.227	0.1145			
Spain	4.32	9.65	2.72	14.32	1.72		1.72	
Sweden	1.7738	3.38	34.724*	4.054*	12.323	16.426	1.5875	
Switzerland								
U.K.	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577

Dollar values									
\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Sfr.	S.F.	S.	P.	It.L.
Swiss	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
Germany	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
France	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
Italy	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
Spain	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
Sweden	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
Switzerland	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01
U.K.	1.000	0.4128	2.5131	0.545	1.1618	2.7537	46.334	2.577	7.01

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last
— Mar — — Jun — — Sep — — M.Y.														
Brins 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	Brins 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	Brins 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007
— Apr — — Jul — — Oct — —														
Alcon 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	Alcon 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	Alcon 19 80 24 24 34 124	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007	1007 1007 1007 1007 1007 1007

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

**Years Help Rub Out
Gains by Eurobonds**

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — Eurobond investors tried to shake off their gloom on Monday, looking for a sign that the Carter administration's new anti-inflation program would help them. But the fragility of the market was demonstrated Friday when the price of a 10-year Eurobond fell 1/8 point, and the price of a 30-year Eurobond fell 1/4 point.

Investors were also concerned about the possibility of a rise in interest rates. The Fed's move to raise the discount rate to 12 1/2% last week had caused a sharp rise in the price of Eurobonds. But the Fed's move was seen as a necessary step to combat inflation.

Friday's sell-off of dollar Eurobonds prompted one banker to argue that there had been no fundamental basis for the rise earlier in the week. "It's strictly a rise in the price of the bond market," he said. "It's not a rise in the price of the dollar."

Aside from the very significant move by the Fed — especially its new control over all banks and non-bank lenders (IHT, March 21) — other elements of the new Carter program, this banker added, would produce no instant results. The budget cuts depend on congressional approval and the oil tax does not take effect until autumn.

He argues that "there is no substance, no reason to give rise to a reopening of the bond market." Nevertheless, based on the euphoria shown early in the week, efforts are under way to market new offerings.

Biggest Splash

The biggest splash last week was made by Sweden, which is tapping three sectors simultaneously. The Kingdom itself plans to raise \$500 million — the first major fixed-rate dollar offering since last summer. Managers S.G. Warburg and Salomon Brothers are not indicating coupon or price but rather a yield of 15 percent. Only \$125 million of the 34-year notes is expected to be floated this week, with the remainder to be "tapped" into the market as conditions warrant.

The yield was appealing, especially as there have been numerous complaints by investors about the impossibility of buying in any volume in the secondary market. While prices have been knocked down to produce record-high yields, there is little paper actually on sale

Syndicated Bank Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 23 (IHT) — The feared crisis stemming from an inability or unwillingness by Western banks to finance the massive borrowing needs of the non-OPEC developing countries will not occur this year, Morgan Guaranty Trust indicates in its March issue of World Financial Markets. The real crunch will come next year.

Morgan estimates that this group of countries will need to finance a record current account deficit of \$71 billion. This compares with a projected deficit of \$58 billion this year and an actual deficit of \$43.5 billion last year.

"A mere dozen non-oil less-developed countries, which include the major borrowers from the international banks, are expected to account for half of the projected current-account deficit of the non-oil LDC group this year and next," it says. The 12 are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Ivory Coast, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey.

Financing problems, however, will not be confined to this small group of countries. The "core" problem group consists of 32 countries: the dozen already referred to, 11 small industrialized nations and nine oil exporters outside the Middle East and North Africa.

The 11 smaller non-oil industrial countries — Australia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia — are projected to experience a sizeable deterioration in their aggregate deficit to \$24 billion from an expected \$16.5 billion this year.

The nine oil exporters are Ecuador, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

These 32 accounted for two-thirds of bank loans to all countries other than major industrialized countries as of the end of September. The external debt of these 32 roughly tripled between 1974 and 1979. "By the end of last year, commercial banks held more than half the total external debt of these 32 countries, and in some instances close to three-quarters," Morgan says.

The bank debt of these 32 states increased 20 percent last year. Morgan estimates it will increase by a relatively modest 16 percent this year and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Stock Market Investors in a Quandary

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT) — With investors responding to the Carter administration's new anti-inflation program and the prime lending rate rising to a record 19 percent last week, the Dow Jones industrial average tumbled to its lowest level since last year.

The Dow dropped 26.65 points to 783.15. Among individual issues, International Business Machines traded at a four-year low. Meanwhile, selling appeared in such recent favorites as energy, precious metal and defense stocks.

There were fears of a credit crunch, a possible recession and continued high inflation rates. Even gold bugs shared in the worries as bullion prices sank far below their record levels of late January.

It was a bumpy road for the bond market, as well, with prices declining in the final two sessions to more than off earlier gains.

Pat-Summing Formula

"Buy stocks around the 800 level on the Dow and sell at 900." This sounds like an exceedingly pat investment formula, but it's one message the stock market has been sending out since April of 1978.

Last week, the Dow may have landed in a safety net when it fell below 800. In mid-February, the industrials had moved briefly above 900 and then proceeded to plummet 115 points.

One theory holds that some large institutional investors initiate stock-buying programs in the 800 territory and, conversely, begin to sell some of their holdings when the Dow reaches 900.

As a point, this narrow band promises to crack. The big question is whether the high side of the band is to be shattered.

Given a choice, most stockbrokers tend to adopt an optimistic view. But Fred Kalkstein, a technical analyst for the firm of Elkins, Stroud, Supple & Co., has a much darker outlook.

"I think the Dow industrials

could fall to somewhere between 600 and 650 by the third quarter of this year before they hit bottom," he said. One reason for his gloomy forecast relates to the ratio of the Commerce Department's series of coincident indicators and lagging indicators — a ratio that, according to Mr. Kalkstein, has a good record for calling the stock market's position.

"Coincident indicators tend to mirror the economy's current pace," he explained. "Examples include employment, final sales and industrial production. The laggings tend to keep rising after business activity peaks and reach their peak some time after the pace of business turns down." He cited the prime lending rate, unit labor costs and inventory levels as examples of lagging indicators.

Lately, this ratio of coincident and lagging indicators, moving down sharply on the charts, has traced out a marked divergence from the trend of stock prices, just as it did in late 1973, according to Mr. Kalkstein. "The stock market," he said, "has usually moved down to join the ratio, rather than the other way around."

On the commission front, there were signs that major brokerage houses may initiate their fourth round of increases to retail customers since competitive rates were initiated in the spring of 1975.

At the same time, some discount brokers are enjoying an influx of business, inasmuch as their rates run considerably below typical transaction costs at brokerage firms.

Investor Buffeted

The individual investor finds himself in a quandary — buffeted by abrupt price changes in stock, credit and commodity markets.

Suddenly, timing seems an overriding consideration for managing one's portfolio. On this score, Standard & Poor's Outlook suggested that "dollar cost averaging does away with the problem of attempting to time stock market fluctuations and, in fact, puts the swings to work for you."

Dollar cost averaging involves a systematic buying program that calls for the investment of identical dollar amounts at fixed intervals in one or more stocks that appear to offer favorable growth prospects over the long term.

The Outlook's list of candidates for such a program includes Atlantic Richfield (an energy company with an important stake in the Alaskan North Slope); Levi Strauss (a leader in the apparel industry); Lennar Corp. (a hospital management company); and Raytheon (a leading supplier of missile systems and military electronic products).

Commodities

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP-DJ) — Livestock and pork bellies futures plunged by the daily trading limits Friday in reaction to a government report showing greater stocks of pigs and hogs than the trade had expected.

Analysis said the U.S. Department of Agriculture report — issued after the close on Thursday — showed 7 percent more hogs and pigs on farms compared with this time last year. Only a 3-percent rise had been expected.

Cold storage of pork bellies is nearly double what it was last year at this time — and the report indicated that supplies of bellies (uncured bacon) would continue to grow. That news pushed futures to the daily trading limit at the opening on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Livestock and feeder cattle futures also suffered from the report — falling 1/2 cent, the limit. Analysts explained that retail beef sales have slumped and the abundance of pork and poultry — cheaper substitutes — put pressure on futures.

Meanwhile, several contract months in grains and soybeans hit season's lows under the pressure of continued liquidation. Wheat futures bounced around in a narrow range, with traders reluctant to take a position before an announcement by the government Monday of how much wheat it will purchase from farmers.

"They've got to do something to support the wheat farmer," said one trader. "People expect big purchases. The market's struggling."

"The market has gone down a long way," said Jack Boyd, director of commodity research for Drexel Burnham Lambert. "That invites bargain-hunting by people who expect the price to recover." Mr. Boyd said large Treasury Department sales of about \$12.2 billion in bills and bonds suggested that inflationary spending will continue. Speculators who buy commodities as a hedge against inflation may have been buoyed by that sale, he added.

On New York's Commodity Exchange, gold futures advanced sharply as speculators took advantage of bargain prices. The spot contract had opened down \$15 per ounce based on prices on the London Metals Exchange. But by the end of trading Friday, contracts were \$27 to \$29.40 an ounce higher with the active April contract closing at \$565 an ounce.

Nearly silver futures made gains, while the deferred were down by the daily limit.

Cotton futures advanced by the daily 2-cent trading limit as tight supplies of quality old-crop cotton gave the nearby contracts support. Sugar futures rebounded and gained 1 cent per pound in all deferred contracts. Cocoa futures closed sharply higher while coffee futures were mixed.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net	Change
Indus 1.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 1.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 2.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 3.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 4.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 5.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 6.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
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Indus 7.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 7.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 8.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.100	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.200	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.300	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.400	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.500	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.600	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.700	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.800	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 9.900	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10
Indus 10.000	1114	1094	1104	1104	+10

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Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

ing sharply to a 24-percent growth next year. But Morgan says that "banks may not be able to sustain this pace of credit expansion because the growth in assets has exceeded the growth in capital assets ratios." "The banks' financing needs have become a problem for a number of banks," Morgan notes that "a number of banks have had to raise their capital assets ratios to contain current deficits within bounds that are reasonably financed." In addition, a number of banks have had to raise their capital assets ratios to contain current deficits within bounds that are reasonably financed.

bank offered rate plus the margin — is agreed upon and interest charges in excess of this amount are capitalized and added to the final repayment of the loan. BSFE and the borrower negotiate what this maximum amount is and also set a maximum amount that may be capitalized in this way. The borrower is thus allowed to defer a certain amount of interest at no cost if rates soar.

Margins, meanwhile, still show no big push upward. Major deals currently under negotiation include:

• Greece, which expects to borrow about \$500 million this year, is negotiating a loan of \$300 million. The government has its eyes set on a maturity of eight years and a margin of 10 percent over Libor throughout. Banks are pressing for a split rate of 7 1/2 percent over Libor.

• Spain's INI is trying to negotiate a loan of \$350 million for nine

years at a margin of 3/4 percent over Libor. However, banks are resisting and a number of lenders invited to meet with INI officials last week reportedly refused to attend.

At the same time, INI is seeking to extend by three years a \$300-million loan, offering to maintain the spread at 3/4 percent over Libor. A number of banks have reportedly refused to go along with these terms.

• The African Development Bank is seeking to arrange a seven-year standby credit of \$200 million. It is offering a steady 7/8 percent over Libor if drawn. Front-end fees total a quarter point.

• Venezuela's state-controlled Cadafé, the Caracas electricity company, is seeking \$117 million for eight years, offering a spread of 3/4 percent over Libor.

Stidor, the state steel company, is seeking \$250 million, of which \$210 million is in eight-year loans carrying a split margin of 3/4 percent over Libor and 3/4 percent over the prime rate. The remaining \$40 million will be raised through a floating-rate note issue.

• Italy's IMI is raising \$450 million, with \$410 million extended for 10 years at a split margin of 3/4 percent over Libor.

percent over Libor. The remainder will be for 13 1/2 years at a margin of 3/4 percent.

• Ireland is said to have received offers of a \$300-million, eight-year loan carrying a spread of a half-point over Libor.

• Statoil reportedly is seeking \$50 million for eight years. "I assume a large part of the spread will be set at 3/4 percent over Libor," one banker said, adding that the company probably would have no problem negotiating an element of a quarter-point spread.

• The \$250-million operation for Petrobras "will get done despite all the weeping," bankers assure. The 10-year maturity is considered too long and the margin, a split 1/2 percent over Libor, too skimpy. The group of five managers has been extended to eight, reducing the underwriting of managers to \$31 million each. About 500 banks have been approached to join the group and managers expect to sell down at least \$50 million.

• Indonesia is in the market for \$300 million, offering a margin of 3/4 percent over Libor for the first six years and 3/4 percent over the final four years. Managers are BT Asia, Chase Manhattan, DG Bank and Lloyds Bank International.

Begins 3-Year Environmental Project

U.S. Marine Study Ship on Way to China

By Edwin Chen

SAN DIEGO, March 23 (LAT) — A government research vessel has begun a historic 20,000-mile journey to open a major three-year marine environmental study, the first such cooperative venture between the United States and China.

The 303-foot, 3,800-ton Oceanographer left Friday, and when it steams up the Yangtze River in early June, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ship will be the first U.S. government vessel to enter Chinese waters in more than 30 years.

One goal of the effort is to gain new insights into forces that have birthed ancient rivers that once drained into submerged continents.

will spend about a month studying the currents, sedimentation processes, marine geology and life forms along the broad continental shelf of the East China Sea.

The region is considered a unique natural laboratory in which to study the complex effects of large sedimental discharges, according to U.S. scientists on the project. The scientists held a news conference here Friday before the Oceanographer left.

The China visit lies at the end of a long trans-Pacific scientific voyage for the ship. Its first mission is to recover and replace deep-sea data-gathering moorings near the junction of the equator and 110 degrees west longitude (more than 2,000 miles off the South American coast), said to be a key location for long-term studies of the equatorial ocean's influence on climate.

Romania Gets First U.S. Coal

CONSTANTA, Romania, March 23 (AP) — U.S. business executives and Communist officials yesterday celebrated the first shipment of U.S. coal to arrive at this Black Sea port.

The deal, described as the largest West-to-East sale of coal ever, could ultimately total about \$2 billion. Yesterday's 46,000 tons, carried by the Liberian-registered Caracape, came from a mine in Virginia and was the first delivery of a total of 500,000 tons scheduled for 1980.

An agreement between Occidental Petroleum Co. and Romania, reached in 1977, calls for Romania to purchase at least 14 million tons of metallurgical coal and gives it the option of acquiring an additional 13.3 million tons. The Romanians have a share in the Virginia mine, which started production recently. Romania reportedly invested \$53 million, with additional advance payments made during the mine's development.

The Oceanographer will sail then for the Sulu Sea, southwest of the Philippines, where U.S. and Filipino researchers will conduct a three-week study of large, low subsurface waves, called internal waves, that may be a major force over continental shelves and seem to be caused primarily by tides and interaction between waves and atmospheric disturbances.

From the Sulu Sea the Oceanographer will head for Naha, Okinawa, where the first group of Chinese oceanographers will be waiting to board.

The China visit is the first of three phases of the project. The data gathered and joint research activities developed will shape the program's future expeditions. At least two further voyages are to board.

The award to Anita Street, of West Babylon, N.Y., is one of the largest ever made in New York for personal injury or medical malpractice. During the trial, the child's attorney, Richard Shandell, contended that an excessive dose of anesthetic during the surgery caused a heart stoppage that deprived her brain of oxygen.

Mr. Shandell said the girl was mildly retarded but educable at the time of the operation and also had a heart defect. It was charged that the family physician, Dr. Malcolm Pettit, did not adequately inform the specialist who performed the tonsillectomy of her heart disease.

Arabic Fund Loans Made KUWAIT, March 23 (UPI) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development today granted loans totaling \$26 million to Morocco and Algeria for, respectively, agriculture and navigation, government sources said.

INTERESTING SERVICE IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND, U.S.A. I wish to call my highly regarded and well-known company. I would like you to operate the business or lease it for a reasonable length of time. The selling price is \$750,000.00. (212) 750-0000. 7521 Neely Court, France, N.Y.

5-STAR HOTEL IN PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY The Municipal Government of Maldonado calls for an international public bid for the sale of real estate in the zone of La Pastora in Punta del Este, covering an area of 42,399 square meters, and situated at the head of Dr. Claudio Williams Parade, bordering avenues Chiberta and Barrios and Sacramento Street. The property is for the building and development of a 5-star hotel with a minimum of 200 rooms which should include premises for Congress and entertainment rooms with a capacity for 1,500 people, as well as premises for the running of a casino. Offers may also include plans for the construction of residential buildings up to 60,000 square meters in area.

Interested parties may obtain the conditions of tender from the "Dirección de Adquisiciones de la Intendencia, Calle Montevideo 745, Teléfono 24010 del Departamento de Maldonado, Uruguay," at a price of 500 New Pesos in the Uruguayan national currency. General information regarding this tender may be obtained from the Embassy of Uruguay, 48 Lennox Gardens, London S.W.1, Tel: 589 8835. The receipt and opening of offers will take place on May 30, 1980, at 4 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Municipal Government. (First Convocation).

Should the minimum number of 3 offers not be attained, the Second Convocation will be called on the same date and in the same place at 4.30 p.m., with the offers that may be present. Offers must be presented at the opening of the Act or be represented by a duly authorized person.

Eurobond Prices Lose Week's Hard-Won Gains

(Continued from Page 7)

ish Export Credit Corp. is offering \$20 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 15 1/2 percent priced at par. The terms appear to be on the market as the recent Finance for Industry 14 1/2 of 1988 are trading at 95 1/4 for a yield of 15 1/2 percent.

There are two other issues in the dollar sector.

Citicorp, which was blocked from selling \$250 million of notes in New York by the Fed's new measure restraining rate ceilings on holding company securities, is offering \$200 million of floating rate notes in the Euro market.

Dubbed puttable perpetuities, the notes have no fixed maturity other than a minimum 30 months. After that time, holders can "put" the notes back to the issuer for redemption at par at six-month intervals. Citicorp, however, has the option of calling the notes after six years starting in 1986 at a premium of 102 and falling to par in 1990.

In the meantime, Citicorp offers

to pay interest quarterly at the offered rate of three-month interbank deposits for the first 30 months. Thereafter, interest will be based on the bid rate of three-month deposits.

To squeals complaining that FRNs traditionally offer a premium over the interbank rate, Citicorp notes that the fact that interest is

paid quarterly instead of half-yearly is worth the equivalent of 0.40 percent.

The notes are being sold in minimum denominations of \$10,000 and Citicorp notes that investments of such small size would never command the interbank rate if put on deposit with a bank.

Other banks, however, might be interested in holding the paper which can be purchased at selling concession of 1/2 percent which roughly works out to a margin of 0.15 percent if the paper is held for only 30 months. Six managers are underwriting the entire amount for commission totaling a half-point.

Dutch Lawmakers

Pass Wage Controls

THE HAGUE, March 23

(Reuters) — The Dutch parliament has approved the proposed wage controls that prompted national wage stoppages last Thursday. The controls do away with the second half-yearly cost-of-living adjustment that had been due on July 1 and substitute a 26-guilder (\$13) monthly payment to all workers and an annual tax cut of 100 guilders (\$50), with those on minimum incomes getting a larger tax cut.

U.S. Magazines in China

PEKING, March 23 (UPI) — Three American magazines — Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report and Time — have received permission to open bureaus in Peking. Foreign Ministry officials said today.

Soviet Union to Send Experts to Nicaragua

MOSCOW, March 23 (UPI) — The Soviet Union will send teams of advisers in power engineering, transport and communications to Nicaragua under a trade agreement negotiated last week. Tass reported. The agency said yesterday that the pact also called for "joint development of solid minerals on the Nicaraguan territory" and of other enterprises in Nicaragua.

Mutual Funds

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 022 81 64 02.

GERMANY - SWITZERLAND Christian's Escort Service. Tel: 040-410702.

London - CONRAD Escort Service. Tel: 01-402 4000, 01-402 4008 OR 01-402 4022.

WIMBORNE - MICHAEL Escort Service. Tel: 57 47 64.

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FRANK

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- 20 Gushes
- 21 Former
- 22 Dordner pitcher
- 23 Labine
- 24 Allergic reaction
- 25 Pucker a sail
- 26 Vivacious
- 27 Greek island, to an Italian
- 28 Babble
- 29 Organic soil
- 30 Depressed
- 31 Squigly
- 32 German kings
- 33 Proceed with difficulty
- 27 Let up
- 30 Land Pizarro invaded in 1532
- 31 Advancement
- 33 Everyone
- 30 Lapsus linguae
- 33 — Be
- 30 Seeing You"
- 40 Feisty additives
- 41 Gardener
- 42 Early U.S. tennis champ
- 43 Wheel's partner
- 44 Something in one's favor

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ALGAEVA	14	85	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Foggy	MIAMI	24	76	Fair
ANAKA	18	65	Foggy	MINN	9	49	Foggy
ATHENS	18	65	Overcast	MONTREAL	4	40	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-4	24	Foggy
BERGRADE	19	59	Rain	MUNICH	1	33	Foggy
BERLIN	5	41	Foggy	NEW YORK	9	49	Foggy
BRUSSELS	4	43	Foggy	NICE	14	58	Fair
BUCHAREST	2	36	Rain	OSLO	-2	28	Fair
BUDAPEST	7	45	Shewers	PARIS	8	47	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	3	27	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Fair	ROME	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-2	28	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	51	Foggy	TEHRAN	1	33	Foggy
FLORENCE	11	52	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Foggy
FRANKFURT	9	49	Foggy	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	4	39	Rain	TUNIS	18	65	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-	24	Foggy	VIENNA	3	27	Foggy
HONGKONG	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	3	37	Fair
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	5	41	Rain
LISBON	14	58	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	49	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all other cities at 12:00 GMT.)

DURHAM, N.H., March 23 (UPI)—John Nevin plans to spend a good deal of the next few years and a \$100,000 grant from the National Science Foundation trying to find out how well pigeons remember.

Mr. Nevin, 46, said that previous experiments in behavioral psychology have shown a striking similarity between the way pigeons deal with simple mental problems and the way humans handle the more tasks.

He hopes the experiments will "work out basic statements on the laws of behavior."

The initial stages of the experiment will be relatively simple. For example, a White Carneaux pigeon will be shown a red light. Later, the bird will be mixed with other pigeons and shown a green light. If the bird remembers the red light and pecks at it, it will get a reward.

Progressively difficult tests will involve picking a particular color and identifying a shape, such as like a horizontal line. Later, the bird will be given half a food pellet for six pecks at a horizontal line and only a tenth of a pellet for picking the horizontal line.

Why not just work with human beings? "I have nothing against working with humans," Mr. Nevin said. "But then you've got to find a way to pay them. Pigeons work cheap."

NO, NONE OF MY BROTHERS EVER WENT TO COLLEGE

I'VE OFTEN REGRETTED IT

OUR MOTHER WAS A GREAT BELIEVER IN EDUCATION

MOM ALWAYS WANTED ME TO GET A BEAGLE OF ARTS DEGREE

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MAY IT COST YOU 32 DOLLARS AND 50 CENTS TO FRAME THE FIRST DOLLAR YOU EVER MADE.

MAY YOUR BOSS INVITE YOU OVER TO HIS HOUSE FOR A BLOWFISH DINNER.

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR SUPPER?

ANYTHING BUT CHILI!

KIMMY TOLD ME THAT WOULD BE TODAY'S LUNCH SPECIAL

WHO'S KIMMY?

SHE'S THE NEW WAITRESS THEY HIRED AT THE LUNCH COUNTER

READY TO GO TO LUNCH, DADWOOD?

I BROUGHT MINE TODAY

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Jim Borgman

IT'S TIME FOR OUR ANNUAL SPRING WALK, BEETLE.

IT IS?

SPRING IS THE REBIRTH OF NATURE, THE...

SARGE, IS THIS GOING TO BE A LONG WALK?

HOO! WOO!

PROBABLY.

SHOULDN'T WE WAIT FOR THE SUNDAY PAGE?

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IF YOU FANCY ANYTHIN', I'VE GOT A WEE BIT CASH TO SPARE -

MY MOTHER'S TALKIN' TO YOU

NO, THANKS, MISSUS

WHEN SHE CASTS 'ER BREAD UPON 'E WATERS SHE EXPECTS IT BACK 'TASTED AN' BUTTERED.

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5-241

DID YOU EVER CONSIDER HOW BRAVE THE FIRST MAN TO EAT AN EGG WAS?

I NEVER THOUGHT OF IT BEFORE, BUT YOU'RE RIGHT

...WHAT'S EVEN MORE ASTONISHING IS THAT IT CAUGHT ON!

Hank!

AFTER RETURNING TO HIS HOTEL ROOM, JUSTIN ROSS OPENS ONE OF TWO LETTERS HE HAS RECEIVED.

It doesn't seem possible that last Thursday was our eighth anniversary. Rejoice you realize it was the first time that we're here separated? I remember the time we first met. I was just working on patrol in the solo position on patrol. Being alone and you were it for. Just you of mine it was. All of mine it was.

BRADLEY EDGEMAN 8-24

SO HOW'S THE LIFE OF A POLITICAL OPERATIVE, MARY?

NOT BAD. I RECOMMEND IT. PROVIDED YOU WIN ONCE IN A WHILE.

IT'S CERTAINLY BEEN A LIMPY CAMPAIGN. EVERYONE AROUND HERE IS ACTUALLY PAYING ATTENTION TO THE NEWS AGAIN.

EVEN ZUNKER?

WELL, NO. BUT HE'S IN THE MIDDLE OF SPRING TRAINING.

ALREADY?

THE BACKS OF MY TOES. I LOST POINTS THERE LAST YEAR.

50

68 Rankin

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENVAH

E	N	V	A	H

TUQES

T	U	Q	E	S

DRIPEM

D	R	I	P	E	M

LAVOAW

L	A	V	O	A	W

THEY NEVER GIVE THE GROOM A SHOWER BECAUSE THEY FIGURE HE'S ALREADY THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

[illegible]

STONES OF SILENCE

Journeys in the Himalaya

By George B. Schaller, Viking. Illustrated

with photographs by the author and sketches by Jean Pruch
292 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE other evening at a cocktail party, I felt like the path of a runaway ecologist. So deep were the ruts he left on me with his glib despair that I found myself arguing that wildlife extinction may be necessary to further human evolution. This is not a pleasant position to take, so I'm grateful for George Schaller's latest book which helped me climb back out of it. *Wildlife in the Himalayas* is an ideal book for anyone who felt, irked at the small darter for holding up technology (if in fact the Tellico Dam constinates technology and not a pork barrel). It permits you to love the small darter and the economy as well.

Not that Schaller's book is primarily a defense of dying species. Far from it: It is a journal covering his travels in the Himalayas, and primarily the mountains of Central Asia from the Hindu Kush in northern Pakistan to the Great Himalayas in Nepal in search of various species of wild sheep and goats that have been only cursorily observed by animal behaviorists. It is an evocation of a region so remote from the average Westerner's awareness that sampling of its rich vocabulary — yak, dours, Tibetan wild ass, prayer flags, incarnate lamas, lammergeier — sounds like the material for an S.J. Perelman spoof of the exotic. Almost incidentally it is a meditation on the human incursion on wildlife in what would seem to be one of the less inhabited areas of the globe.

And the pleasure of reading "Stones and Silence" is the title refers what the mountains will be like if the mammals of the Himalaya die out — lies not in working up a head of moral outrage at man's inhumanity to beast. It lies in Schaller's antimisanthropic description of the human impact on the gathering material for his book, "The Snow Leopards." On the human hand, Schaller is sympathetic to the various species that are pressuring endangered species, whether these be peasants simply can't afford to have livestock depleted by predators, livestock hunters who lust to go to the heads of every species of wild sheep much as a philandering dries to complete a set of shirts, or the fact that "the only realism must be served," he writes: "No wildlife-protection will work unless it serves the nomic interests of people." He believes. In short, he seems to be granted a world in which must share the attitude of the Chinese Prince Burhan-ud-Din, when chided by the author to provide better protection for his animals, he replied, "If the people are right, there is too much to do. I am worried about the animals I reserve in Agrani. You must there to see how many they take. My gun and shoot as many as you need. Have you eaten? No? They are very good."

Schaller seems to know that the future of wildlife is not going to be settled by cocktail-party arm-twisting. It is going to be settled, one by one, by practical ideas like paying poachers to be game wardens, and by people like him, who have written hard-headed books of poetry about their schemes and dreams.

The pleasure lies in learning how little a trained observer has to see in order to locate the missing piece of an overarching theory. But most of all, it lies in simply identifying with Schaller's exertions. Armchair-roughing-it, I suppose one could call it; but there remains a strong appeal even in imagining activity in which "mind and muscle are perfectly integrated," as Schaller writes in the introduction to *Adaptation*. His words provide that satisfaction in abundance.

Still, the race to head off the ex-

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
the staff of The New York Times

Steinbeck Story Ban
CONTINENTAL, Ohio (U.S.)—Of Mice and Men, a Pulitzer Prize winner John Steinbeck removed from a top English class at Continental School because of communist writers about profanity. The ban in 1937, was put on it in the 1950s. Parents don't want wanting to read it must sin so the student can sit the

By Robert B.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — One characteristic of good winning technique is its unobtrusiveness — when the opponent's counterplay is stifled, it may look as though there were never any problems to overcome.

So you have to expect that an excellent technical production will usually be met by the comment: "Easy game you had today, wasn't it?" The only defense against this superficial observation is to analyze in detail what the opponent threatened and how you deftly brushed aside the danger.

One of the best examples of fine-winning technique in the Ninth Reykjavik International Tournament was the sixth-round encounter between grandmasters Walter Browne of Berkeley, Calif., and Anthony Miles of Britain. It took sharp tactics by Browne to make it look

Miles' favorite defense, 4... B-N5, invites White, after 5 BxP, P-K3, to hunt for a pawn with 6 Q-N3, BxN; 7 PxN, P-B4; 8 QxP, QN-Q2, but currently almost everyone respects Black's lead in development and the difficulty of finding a haven for the White king and for-

When Miles had Black against Ulf Andersson in Wijk-aan-Zee, 1979, he played 12... B-B4; 13 N-N3, QxQ; 14 BxQ, B-QN3; 15 P-QR4, BxB; 16 RxB, P-QR4 and it is not clear why he did not repeat the variation in the present game.

13 N-N3, was to restrain the advance 14 P-B47, B-B4. Soon, after 16 Q-K3, Miles again prevented 17 P-B4 by 16 N-R4. However, after 19 Q-B3, N-B3; 20 N-B5, Browne obtained strong piece pressure against the Black king position. Browne's 21 P-KR4! threatened 22 R-B5 N-R1 23 P-R6 and Miles

could not play 21... BxN; 22 QxB, QxKfP; 23 BxN, QxN; 24 BxK could not without conceding White a clear positional superiority.

On Browne's 23 N-Q5!, it would not have been better for Miles to defend with 23... B-K4 since 24 P-P-R5, P-QB3; 25 PxN, PxP; 26 N-N/Q5-K7ch, K-R2; 27 NxP/N6,

QxN/3; 28 R-Q7, R-B2? would have been wrecked by 24 N-R4!, BxQ; 30 NxQ, BxP; 31 R-N1, R-B2; 32 N-R4, B-K4; 33 R/1xP, R-B2; 34 K-N1; 35 R/3-B1, 35 RxP.

After Browne's 29 RxP, Miles realized that passive defense could not succeed and he aimed for active counterplay with the pawn sacrifice

Position after 22 . . . KR-Q1; 30 R x R, R x P. He passed QBF, to be reported by the far-ranging bl and threats of penetrating eighth rank with rook and seemed likely to give White

could not play 35 R-Q4
cause of 36 N-NP1, R-N8ch,
R2, BxN; 38 Q-B5ch, K-NP1
B8ch, forcing mate. Moreover
35... B-K4; 36 Q-N4;
had to rush back to defense
36... Q-B6.
On 37 R-B61, Miles could

proceed with 31, R-K4; 48
cause of 38 Q-N6ch, K-E
NcRPI, PnN; 40 QxPch, K-E
Q-N5ch, picking up a rook.
Having beaten back
threats, Browne won a second
with 42 N-N7, R-KB1; 43 Nc
The point of Browne's 47
was that 47, R-K4; 48

followed by 49 K-B, which
created an easily won king
pawn ending. Here, 47
QB47: 48 N-B6, K-B3
48 K-B1; 49 R-B8ch,
50 Nx-B; 49 Nx-B, Rx-R; 50 N-
would have won a piece.
Miles gave up.

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Louisville, UCLA to Play for NCAA Basketball Championship

Griffith's 34 Points Help Louisville Defeat Iowa

By Gordon S. White Jr.

ANAPOLIS, March 23 — Darrell Griffith tore the defense of Iowa apart in the second round of the NCAA basketball tournament, scoring 34 points and leading Louisville to a 72-67 victory over the Hawkeyes.

Griffith, a senior from Louisville, was named the tournament's Most Outstanding Player. He scored 34 points, including 11 in the second half, to lead Louisville to a 72-67 victory over Iowa. The Cardinals' defense was also impressive, holding the Hawkeyes to 38 percent shooting.

Louisville's defense was almost as impressive as the shooting of Griffith, the Cardinals' leading scorer. The Hawks shot only 38 percent in the first half, although they improved to 50 percent in the second.

Coach Lute Olson of Iowa attributed the drop to "poor early shot selection." Louisville's coach, Denny Crum, attributed it to Louisville's fine defense.

"We're not just a run-and-gun team," Crum said. "I want that made clear. We have a good defense."

Louisville took 66 shots to 47 for Iowa, but the Cardinals won because they hit 28 for 60 percent from the floor. Louisville connected on 24 of 31 free throws and Iowa hit 14 of 15.

The Louisville defense bothered Vince Brooks quite a bit as he scored only 6 times in 18 shots. Kevin Boyle did not hit any of his eight shots. Kenny Arnold, who led Iowa with 20 points, hit 9 of 17 shots, but with Lester missing, the scoring punch was gone for the Hawkeyes.

Lester hit on all four of his field goal shots before being injured at 12 minutes 13 seconds of the first half.

Back and Forth

The game began as if it were the Griffith-Lester Show. It was a race up and down the court, with each of these premier guards getting the ball for a shot and usually making it.

Lester scored the opening basket on a pass from Arnold, and Griffith came back with a jumper from the foul line and a 25-footer from the right.

Griffith scored 12 of Louisville's next 14 points and Lester scored his remaining three field goals, plus two free throws.

Then, after Griffith had scored his eighth field goal, Lester, drove for a layup. As the 6-2 guard went up for the shot, he was hit by Louisville's Roger Burkman and crashed into the stanchion under the basket.

Although he suffered only a bruise and not torn ligaments, the Iowa team doctor wanted the knee packed in ice to prevent swelling, so Lester did not play again.

"Two things led to our demise," said Olson. "First, the loss of Ronnie Lester. Second, we came out tight. We were too concerned about their shot-blocking ability, instead of making our normal shots."

The few times Griffith was unable to get off a shot in the first 30 minutes, he passed off perfectly for others to score and finished with a game high of six assists.

Griffith, nicknamed Dr. Dunkenstein because of his ability to dunk, made only one inside shot all game, hitting from at least eight feet out on his other shots.

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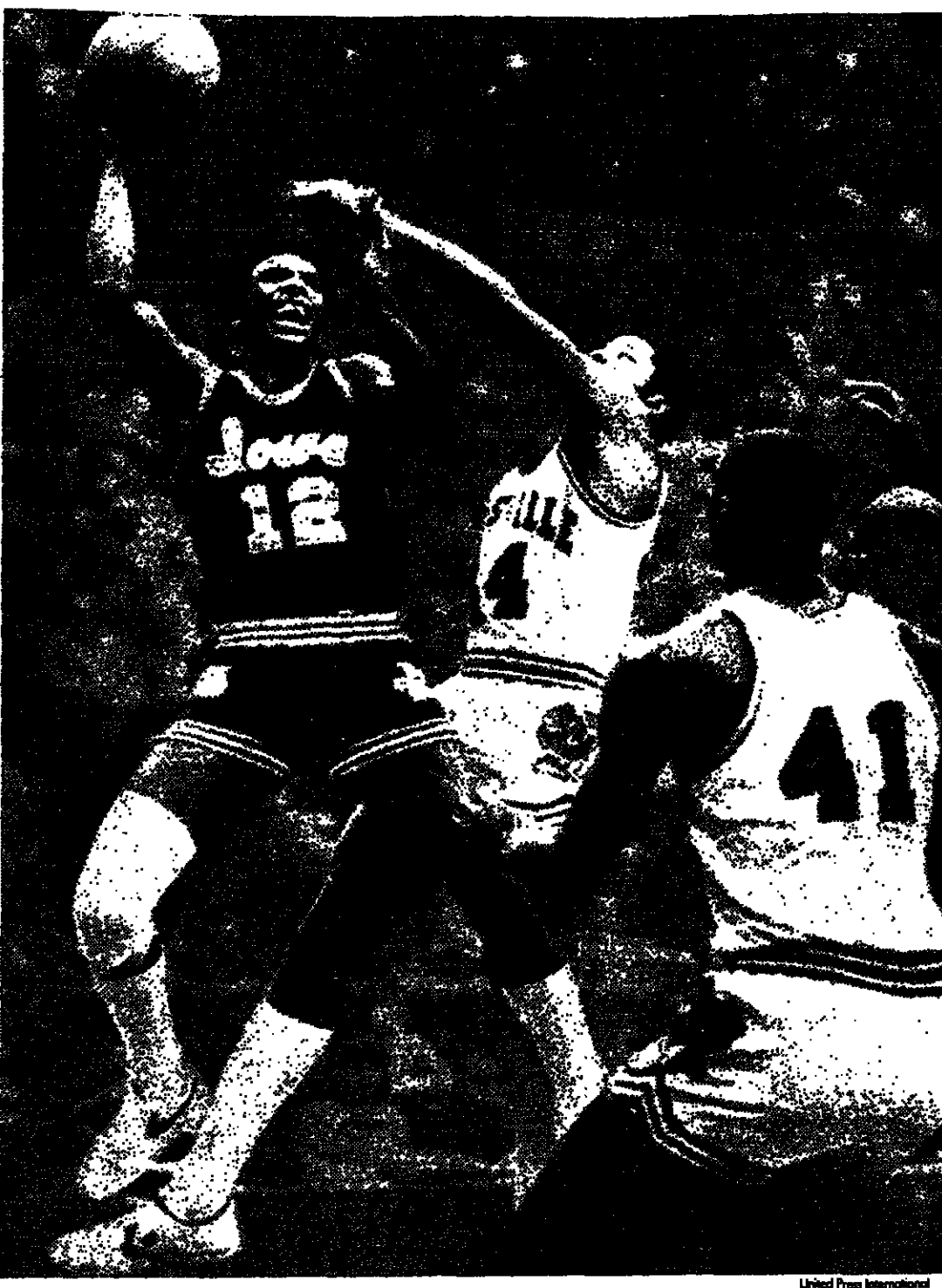
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Ronnie Lester of Iowa shoots over two Louisville defenders in an NCAA basketball semifinal.

Red Smith

Lean Days Ahead at the Track

HALLANDALE, Fla., March 23 (NYT) — A colt named Naked Sky won the Fountain of Youth stakes at Gulfstream Park the other day, causing mild dismay in the livery stable set. Like Spectacular Bid and Native Dancer of blessed memory, this colt wears a gray coat. There the resemblance ends.

Naked Sky is a fugitive from the claiming races who runs in the colors of Maribel G. Blum, but not brilliantly. Members of the livery stable set are always pleased when Mrs. Blum has a winner because she has nunk much bread into the sport.

However, this victory was unwelcome evidence supporting their suspicion that the 3-year-old of 1980 are an ordinary lot, at best. After a succession of fat years ornamented by such smashers as Spectacular Bid, Affirmed and Alydar, Seattle Slew and Secretariat, a lean year comes hard.

Step Along the Way

The Fountain of Youth is a prep for the Kentucky Derby, a major step on the way to the Triple Crown series. The Fountain, at a mile and a sixteenth, has sent a lot of winners on to greater success but this running merely exposed some pretenders.

Gold Stage, favored at 1-2 because he had beaten the misspelled Piggled Nickle, got to the front at the top of the stretch and faded to third. Executioner's Reason, unbeaten as a 2-year-old, was fifth. Joanie's Chief, who won the Champagne, Rockhill Native, last year, couldn't win even with Angel Cordero in the saddle, and a horse who can't win for Angel couldn't beat a fat man from here to the Diplomat Hotel.

With five winners, Cordero conducted a riding school that day.

The top horses have all been beaten once another this winter.

When that happens, the late, great Ben Jones used to say, "either they're all champions or they're all bums, and it ain't hard to guess which."

Naked Sky, claimed for \$40,000 last August, dawdled along eighth and last while Executioner's Reason set a leisurely pace. Jerry Bailey brought him around the field in the stretch and won by two-and-a-half lengths even though he was drifting out like a tired horse. He has not been nominated for the Triple Crown races but his owner will pay \$5,000 to make him a supplementary entry for next Saturday's Florida Derby.

Three Legs Only

There he was to hook Piggled Nickle, considered clearly the best of those now racing here. Rockhill Native, third in the Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah, is already in Kentucky. Superbity, who won the Flamingo in indifferent time, is gimping around on three legs and won't be ready for months.

Piggled Nickle opened in the Kentucky Derby winter book at 12-1, dropped to 8-10-1 and then to 3-10-1 when Superbity went lame. Except for his first start this year, he hasn't been beaten since he got good last October at Belmont.

Piggled Nickle, bred and owned by John M. Schiff, is by Key To

The Mint from a Buckpasser mare named Toll Booth. In his last three races as a 2-year-old he won an allowance at Aqueduct by nine lengths, beat Gold Stage by a length and three-quarters in the Laurel Futurity, then stormed home by almost five in the Remsen at Aqueduct.

His first race this year was a six-furlong allowance at Hialeah where Gold Stage beat him by four. In his next, the Husheson at Gulfstream, his trainer, Tommy Kelly, sent him out for some education.

Kelly wanted him accustomed to having dirt kicked in his face, so Buck Thornburg nudged him back to last in the field of six, so close to the others that he almost stumbled. That was at the half-mile pole. With three-eighths to go he was third behind Executioner's Reason and One Sun, clods still smacking his comely features.

At that point Thornburg turned him loose. He split the pair in front, had two lengths to spare at the

quarter pole, and got home by seven "under mild pressure," according to the chart. If there is a top one-year-old in the East, he could be the one.

There are others, of course. Best of the California 2-year-olds in 1979 was The Carpenter but he has lost twice at 3. In his last start, he made the "ad in the San Felipe at Santa Anita but Bill Shoemaker blew past him on a Raise A Native colt named Raise A Man and won by a length and a half.

In Maryland, Sonny Hime has been going slowly with Amber Pass, a son of the Belmont Stakes winner, Pass Catcher. Hime hopes to travel to Louisville via New York, running in the seven-furlong Bay Shore, the one-mile Gotham and the Wood Memorial at a mile and an eighth, all at Aqueduct.

If it's still too early to write them off as a sorry lot, that isn't so of their names. Plugged Nickle, Son of A Dodo, Kolobuck Bay, Degenerate On, Googleplex-Pool.

Bruins Fire Creighton,

Red Wings Drop Kromm

BOSTON, March 23 (UPI) — The slumping Boston Bruins, worried about team morale for the Stanley Cup playoffs, fired coach Fred Creighton yesterday. It was the second ouster of a National Hockey League coach in two days, following the firing of Bobby Kromm by the Detroit Red Wings on Friday.

Harry Sinden, the Bruins' general manager who coached the club to its first Stanley Cup in three decades in the 1959-70 season, said he would take over as interim coach for the rest of the National Hockey League season.

"We felt something had to be done to change the direction of the club," Sinden said. Before last night's victory over Atlanta, Boston had a 40-20-13 record in the Adams Division. With 93 points, the Bruins were in fourth place among 21 teams fighting for playoff berths.

Despite the Bruins' winning record, the team office pointed to a 1-2-4 record in the seven games before last night's as one reason behind the firing.

Sinden said, "The team was really going nowhere, with no prospect of improving."

"We felt that at this point that if we had a hope of winning the Stanley Cup this year we had to make a change."

In the Red Wing change, Kromm was fired less than 24 hours after team owner Bruce Norris told general manager Ted Lindsay to "straighten out" the team and expressed concern over players' recent criticism of the coach.

Before Kromm's firing, the Red Wings were 24-36-11, in last place in the Norris Division and were fighting for a playoff berth.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	18	10	10	108	88	222			
N.Y. Islanders	15	12	10	85	94	221			
N.Y. Rangers	15	12	7	79	99	221			
Montreal	15	12	7	79	99	221			
Washington	15	12	7	79	99	221			
Smitty Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	21	13	8	112	98	220			
St. Louis	20	14	7	107	98	220			
Vancouver	19	15	6	102	108	219			
Edmonton	18	16	6	98	108	219			
Calgary	16	18	4	87	117	218			
Winnipeg	17	17	4	85	115	219			
Wales Conference									
Norris Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	21	13	8	112	98	220			
San Jose	20	14	7	107	98	220			
San Francisco	19	15	6	102	108	219			
Minnesota	18	16	6	98	108	219			
Pittsburgh	17	17	4	85	115	219			
Adams Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
Buffalo	21	13	8	112	98	220			
St. Louis	20	14	7	107	98	220			
San Jose	19	15	6	102	108	219			
Minnesota	18	16	6	98	108	219			
Pittsburgh	17	17	4	85	115	219			

UCLA Overcomes Purdue at Foul Line

By John Feinstein

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23 (UPI) — When it first mattered most, Joe Barry Carroll, Purdue's all-American center, could not make a short hook shot. When it mattered most seconds later, three UCLA players shot eight for eight from the foul line.

Because the unheralded Bruins made the shots when they had to, they will play Louisville for the NCAA basketball title tomorrow night after surviving a bruising semifinal, 67-62, against Purdue here yesterday.

"We struggled," said Larry Brown, the exhausted UCLA coach. "But that's the way this team has been all year. We struggle, we make mistakes. But when it was all on the line, the kids did what they had to."

It was all on the line during the final 3:40. This was not a pretty game by any means, but UCLA, controlling Carroll throughout, took the lead early at 5-4 and never gave it up.

Out on Foul

In fact, the Bruins led by as many as 10 points nine minutes into the second half and still led by seven with five minutes left to play.

But then bad things started to happen to UCLA. Point guard Rod Foster fouled out with 4:49 left and, suddenly, the Purdue press became a factor. Before the Bruins knew what hit them they had turned over the ball twice and a Purdue guard, Brian Walker, had converted six successive foul shots to narrow UCLA's lead to 57-56 with 3:40 left.

"We're not usually a good comeback team but we came back well today and had a chance to take the lead," said Walker. "That's why this feels so bad."

After Walker's free throws, UCLA called a timeout and Brown ordered a semistall: layups only.

Mike Sanders, second-high man for the Bruins with 12 points (Kiki Vandeweghe had 24), found himself underneath. Carroll, a step late, fouled him and with 3:20 left Sanders made both shots.

UCLA wasn't out of the woods yet. After the teams traded misses, Purdue managed to get the ball inside to Carroll for a soft 10-footer to make it 59-58 with 2:40 to go.

No Two Roads

"UCLA did a tremendous job keeping the ball away from Joe Barry," Purdue's coach, Lee Rose said. "Their quickness on defense was definitely a major factor. Toward the end we just had to get it to him even if we changed a turnover."

After Carroll's basket, UCLA again went to the semistall. This time Cliff Pruitt got open. But his

short bank shot wouldn't go down and Drake Morris rebounded for Purdue.

The Boilermakers came down, set their offense and got the ball to Carroll on the right baseline. Less than 10 feet from the hoop, he turned, jumped and shot, flicking a

soft push-hook that rimmed out. Sanders grabbed the rebound and immediately was fouled by Carroll.

There still was 1:51 on the clock but the Boilermakers had just had their last chance. The UCLA shooters didn't miss on the foul shots after that.

Wooden Could Root For Each of Final 4

By Dave Anderson

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23 (NYT) — In the fifth season of his retirement, John Wooden remains the nation's college basketball coach emeritus. He is 69 years old now, the sculptor of the UCLA dynasty. And he is here, only 30 miles from where he grew up shooting a rag ball at a tomato basket nailed to a hayloft in Centerton, Ind., for the Final Four of the national collegiate tournament with a rooting interest in each school and the memory of a personal twist of fate at one.

He guided UCLA to 10 national titles in 12 seasons from 1964 through 1975.

He was an all-America guard at Purdue for three years; college player of the year in 1952.

His former UCLA assistant, Denny Crum, is the University of Louisville head coach.

During World War II he was Navy athletic officer on the University of Iowa campus.

He was saying now before yesterday's semifinals, "when you get to the Final Four, any team can win. But if you had to take one team as the favorite, you would have to take Louisville. They deserve to be the favorite. But again, anything can happen in one game."

Wooden's heart, however, is understandably with UCLA, the initials he made famous.

"This UCLA team is the type that gives a coach great satisfaction. It's made great progress," he said. "Larry Brown has done an excellent job. He came in new and he came in late. He didn't know the old players. He hadn't even seen new players in high school. He'd been in the pros for six or seven years where he never had to attack a zone. And his guards had no experience."

"He started out using the older players and it was past midseason before he decided to go with 8 players instead of using 11 or 12—that simplified things and the team kept improving."

With a smile, Wooden mentioned that this UCLA team reminded him of his 1962 team—his first to qualify for the Final Four.

"We lost to Cincinnati, 72-70, in the semifinals that year. They had Paul Hogue and Tom Thacker, and they went on to win the championship that year. The score was 70-68 and we had the ball but we lost it on a turnover. But that UCLA team was not a good team. We had two sophomores, Walt Hazzard and Mickey Slaughter, but it was an improving team and we got to the Final Four anyway."

Two years later, Hazzard, now Mahdi Abdul-Rahman, and Gail Goodrich led the Bruins to Wooden's first title.

"In those years, of course, you had to win your conference to get into the tournament," Wooden continued. "This year UCLA finished fourth in the PAC-10 and got in. I was glad of that for UCLA's sake but, personally, I don't like it. I would prefer that only the conference champions qualify. The way it is now, it cheapens the importance of the regular season."

Sole Survivor

Louisville, unbeaten in both the Metro 8 season and tournament, is the only conference champion in the Final Four.

"From what I've seen of Louisville in three games on television," Wooden said, "I think Denny Crum has done an outstanding job this season, his best job since he's been here."

In the 1975 semifinals, UCLA survived a 75-74 scenario with Louisville and went on to win the championship for Wooden's 11th title.

"That was a tough game," Wooden recalled. "But I believe that Denny has his team playing with more poise now than in the past. I believe he had more talent in the past but he's done more with this team. He hasn't had his big center, Scooter McCreary, and sometimes his best player, Darrell Griffith, gets into foul trouble. But his team keeps its poise and wins. That's a credit to the coach."

